



DAILY REPORT

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 221

15 November 1983

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MOKHTAR, DHANABALAN COMMENT ON ASEAN MINISTERS TALKS

BK071356 Hong Kong AFP in English 1150 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Nov 7 (AFP) -- Foreign Ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) meeting here today decided to establish a commission to develop further the group's proposal for Vietnamese troop withdrawals from Cambodia. The one-day meeting also decided to postpone any decision on possible sanctions against Australia for its failure to co-sponsor an ASEAN resolution in the United Nations on the Cambodia problem.

ASEAN groups Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Speaking to reporters after the four-hour meeting, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said a "New Idea" had been put forward at the meeting concerning Cambodia, but refused to elaborate. He said the "most important" decision taken by the ministers had been to set up a working group of senior officials to refine the ASEAN proposal, which was first put forward last September, calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia on a "territorial" basis. The group will also study possible alternatives to a United Nations peace-keeping force to oversee the withdrawal. Vietnam has rejected the possibility of such a U.N. force.

Dr Mokhtar declined to answer a question on the idea of a multinational force to replace the U.N. force in Cambodia, saying only that reports about the matter were "mere speculation."

Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan told reporters that, in the meantime, ASEAN was waiting for Vietnam to respond to earlier ASEAN proposal.

Mr Dhanabalan earlier told reporters that ASEAN "wanted to see and assess what Australia is going to do," especially in light of recent statements by Prime Minister Bob Hawke that Canberra placed the highest importance on its relations with ASEAN, before taking a decision on the matter.

Mr Mokhtar pointed out that ASEAN showed an "unhurried attitude" in regard to the Australian-ASEAN relations question and added that those relations were "obviously" important to the grouping.

Asked by reporters whether Mr Hawke's recent statements on the issue had reassured ASEAN, Mr Mokhtar said that the statements had been helpful in "clearing the air" around the issue. But he added the ministers wanted to wait until Mr Hawke's scheduled meeting with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on November 22 in Bangkok to decide on the dialogue. The ASEAN ministers also signed a joint venture agreement which will provide a legal basis for private companies in the grouping wanting to set up joint ventures. The agreement will give ASEAN joint ventures both financial and market incentives, Mr Mokhtar said.

MOKHTAR ON ASEAN PROPOSALS TO SRV ON KAMPUCHEA

BK110826 Hong Kong AFP in English 0801 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 11 (AFP) -- Indonesia's chief diplomat said today the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) had so far received no formal response from Hanoi rejecting a recent ASEAN proposal for a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia on a territorial basis. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told the press that an earlier ASEAN proposal calling for Vietnamese troop pullouts on a territorial basis had been turned down because it was linked with a suggestion to replace Hanoi's contingent with a United Nations peace keeping force. He added that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had "quickly rejected" this proposal on the U.N. force, which was made "during conversations" he had with his Vietnamese counterpart in New York.

Yesterday the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA) said Mr Nguyen Co Thach had rejected the proposal and quoted the Vietnamese minister as saying that such a proposal was aimed at giving the anti-Vietnamese Cambodian resistance backed by ASEAN, China and the United States "what it was unable to gain on the battlefield."

The September 20 ASEAN proposal calls for a withdrawal of the estimated 150,000-170,000 Vietnamese troops now in Cambodia on a territorial basis but states without precision that "peacekeeping forces observer groups should be introduced to ensure that the withdrawals have taken place and the ceasefire and safe areas are respected."

At the end of a four-hour meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers here Monday, Dr Mokhtar said the "most important" decision taken by the ministers had been to set up a working group of senior officials to refine the September ASEAN proposal. He added that the group would also study possible alternatives to a U.N. peace-keeping force to monitor a pullout.

Today Dr Mokhtar said the alternative solution to the U.N. peace keeping force was being discussed and prepared, so that "if and when the time comes and the reaction is positive, we are not caught with our pants down." But Mr Mokhtar, who is currently chairman of the ASEAN standing committee brushed away a question on a possible multi-national force saying only "we are studying all possibilities, all alternatives." He indicated that Indonesia wanted to talk to Mr Thach about the proposal when the latter comes here, adding that he did not yet know when Mr Thach would arrive here, on his way to a visit to Canberra.

Dr Mokhtar made clear that there was no conflict between Vietnam and ASEAN. "We are saying this because we are good friends of Vietnam," he noted. However, he said that Hanoi had been "damaging its reputation" since its "occupation" of Cambodia as it used to be seen as a country "championing freedom."

Dr Mokhtar said ASEAN would be ready to act as a mediator between China and Vietnam if asked to do so.

Asked about the recent postponement of his trip to Moscow, initially scheduled for last August, he said he had not yet fixed any date for the trip and that conceded that "contacts with the Soviet Union were as important as contacts with China" in efforts to settle the Cambodian crisis. He also stressed the need for greater unity within Cambodia's tripartite anti-Hanoi coalition government, saying "the more unity the coalition showed, the more credible it became and the more support it could obtain."

He also said that Paris' support that for the Cambodian resistance coalition, led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, might lead to a return to power of the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge would be discussed in his talks with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson when the latter visits Indonesia next week on his way back from New Zealand and Australia. [sentence as received] But he made clear that "ASEAN feels that support to the tripartite coalition will not necessarily lead to a return of (Khmer Rouge leader) Pol Pot contrary to what most of our Western friends feel."

Mr Cheysson will arrive here on November 17 for a four-day visit to lay the groundwork for French President Francois Mitterrand's "long planned" Indonesian visit next year.

NO ADDITIONAL MEASURES PLANNED AGAINST DPRK

OW150231 Tokyo KYODO in English 0221 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 15 KYODO -- Japan has no intention to take additional retaliatory measures against North Korea for the October 9 terrorist bomb blast in Rangoon, a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official said Monday evening.

This was considered a denial of U.S. White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes' remark that Japan would take additional retaliatory actions against Pyongyang. Speakes reportedly made the remark while flying from Tokyo to Seoul Saturday accompanying President Ronald Reagan on his tour of Japan and South Korea.

The Japanese Government already announced a four-point retaliatory measure against Pyongyang on November 7 following the Burmese announcement on November 4 that North Korean agents had carried out the bomb explosion and Rangoon severed diplomatic relations with North Korea. The Japanese measure included a ban on any contacts with North Koreans by Japanese diplomats in third countries. Tokyo has no diplomatic ties with Pyongyang.

Asked by newsmen Tuesday morning, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone also hinted that his government would not take additional retaliatory steps against North Korea over the Rangoon incident.

Nakasone told newsmen he and U.S. President Ronald Reagan did not discuss retaliatory actions against Pyongyang during their talks in Tokyo last week.

Scholars Refused Entry

OW121231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 12 KYODO -- A scheduled visit to Japan by a mission of four North Korean academicians is now on hold because of Japanese Government sanctions against North Korea, the Japanese hosts of the mission said Saturday.

The Solidarity Committee of Japanese and North Korean Social Scientists said it was recently notified of a Justice Ministry decision to withhold entry permits tentatively granted the North Korean mission. The ministry said it has decided to apply recently adopted restrictions on exchanges with North Korea even to informally authorized entries, the committee said.

The sanctions were announced last month after the Burmese Government declared North Korea had masterminded an October 9 terrorist attack in Rangoon on a South Korean delegation led by President Chun Tu-hwan. The committee members said the North Korean scholars were scheduled to arrive in Japan next Thursday for a three-week stay.

Observers believe the Justice Ministry's repeal of the informal entry permits was related to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Seoul and is in line with the expectations of the American and South Korean Governments for stiffer sanctions against North Korea.

N. KOREAN SERGEANT DEFECTS, SEEKS ASYLUM

SK141056 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] A North Korean youth recently escaped from North Korea, seeking political asylum in Japan.

According to the statement of a Japanese Foreign Ministry official, the North Korean youth is Min Hong-ku, 21, a KPA junior sergeant. On 4 November he smuggled himself into Japan via the Japanese cargo ship Fujimaru which had been anchored on the sea off Nampo, North Korea. He is now under investigation. The Japanese Foreign Ministry official declined to reveal the Japanese Government's intentions toward him, saying: He is now under investigation by the pertinent Japanese organ.

Defector Given Asylum

SK151207 Seoul YONHAP in English 1202 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 15 (YONHAP) -- The Japanese Government has decided to grant a North Korean stowaway, now in Japan, political asylum, and is taking steps that are expected to take him to a third country for asylum, Japanese Government sources said Tuesday.

The Japanese Government initially refused to comply with the wish of Min Hong-ku, a 21-year old North Korean Army sergeant, who had smuggled himself into Japan aboard a Japanese freighter earlier this month, and decided to repatriate him to North Korea. However, South Korea has asked Japan to "respect" Min's wish and expressed its willingness to provide asylum to the North Korean defector.

The sources said the Japanese Government will consider Min's case from a "humanitarian" standpoint and that Tokyo's action on the case will be forthcoming shortly. Min is likely to be sent to either South Korea or the United States, the sources said, adding that there is more likelihood that he will be sent to South Korea. Min reportedly told Japanese interrogators that he had opposed North Korean leader Kim Il-song's dictatorship since his school days and that he decided to defect because he faces a possible arrest by North Korean authorities who had found his memos criticizing the North Korean leadership.

PLANS FOR MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH U.S., ROK DENIED

OW150401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 15 KYODO -- The government Tuesday denied as "inconceivable" an opposition suspicion that Japan, the United States and South Korea are promoting military cooperation. The suspicion was raised following a recent remark in the South Korean National Assembly by Defense Minister Yun Song-min that military cooperation among the three countries would be promoted gradually. The government also said in a statement that there is no plan to hold regular or irregular consultations between Japanese and South Korean Cabinet Ministers on defense affairs.

GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST TO S. KOREA OVER FISHING BOAT

OW141203 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 14 KYODO -- Japan's Foreign Ministry Monday instructed the embassy in Seoul to protest to South Korea over a shooting incident involving a small Japanese fishing boat on the high seas between the two countries, ministry officials said. The ministry also instructed the embassy to call for South Korea's immediate release of the Japanese boat.

ANTI-SOVIET ACTION OVER KAL INCIDENT LIFTED

OW150425 Tokyo KYODO in English 0418 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 15 KYODO -- Japan Tuesday lifted its anti-Soviet measures taken in protest against its shooting down of a Korean Air Lines (KAL) jumbo jet over Sakhalin, north of Japan, on September 1.

The measures which went into effect on September 9, included boycotting of the official Soviet airlines Aeroflot by Japanese Government employees. The government also decided not to allow Aeroflot to fly its chartered flights to Japan if requested.

Government spokesman Masaharu Gotoda said other Western countries have already lifted similar retaliatory action against the Soviet Union following the incident which left 269 persons dead. The government cancelled Japan Air Lines (JAL) flights to the Soviet Union and refused Aeroflot services to Japan for two weeks beginning September 15 to protest the Soviet attack on the civilian airplane.

THREE SOVIET BOMBERS VIOLATE JAPAN AIRSPACE

OW150945 Tokyo KYODO in English 0908 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 15 KYODO -- Three Soviet bombers -- two TU-16 Badgers and a TU-95 Bear -- violated Japanese airspace over the Sea of Japan off the western main island of Kyushu early Tuesday morning, the defense agency said. The violation lasted for about 90 seconds around 6:30 a.m. over the sea northwest of Okinoshima, off Fukuoka Prefecture, it said.

Jet planes of the Air Self-defense Force scrambled to issue warning, the agency said. This was the second report of airspace violation by Soviet aircraft this year, it said.

PRIME MINISTER HOPES TO VISIT PRC IN JANUARY

OW150829 Tokyo KYODO in English 0727 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 15 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday he hoped to visit China as early as possible, indicating the visit may be made in January.

"I would like to visit China as early as possible if the domestic political situation permits," Nakasone reportedly told a visiting Chinese film delegation. Foreign Ministry officials said Tokyo and Beijing have discussed the timing of Nakasone's China visit through diplomatic channels, although they did not mention any specific date.

Although no official announcement has been made, Prime Minister Nakasone is widely believed to be planning to dissolve the House of Representatives within this month for a general election on December 18. He is also expected to form the second Nakasone Cabinet by the yearend while compilation of the fiscal 1984 national budget will be finished by the mid-January.

In view of the domestic political schedule, many political observers said, Nakasone is most likely to go to China in the middle of January through to the end of the month. He will be exchanging visits with Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang, who will be in Japan Novemb. 23-30.

Nakasone's visit plan is subject to further adjustment because Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang is scheduled to visit the United States in the end of January, some observers said.

PROSPECTS FOR DIET NORMALIZATION REMAIN CLOUDED

OW141413 Tokyo KYODO in English 1202 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 13 KYODO -- The Diet (parliament) continued stalled Monday despite last-minute efforts of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) for normalization in the face of expiry of the current Diet term on Wednesday.

LDP Secretary General Susumu Nikaide met his opposition counterparts Monday afternoon and urged them to end their month-old Diet boycott, informed sources said.

The Japan Socialist Party and other opposition parties have been boycotting Diet business, demanding that former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka resign as a member of parliament to take moral responsibility following his conviction in the Lockheed payoff trial.

Monday's LDP-opposition meeting followed a move last weekend in which the two sides reached broad agreement that the opposition parties would return to the Diet in exchange for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's promise to call a general election by the end of the year.

The implicit agreement was made on the basis of a mediation proposal by the speaker of the House of Representatives and the president of the House of Councillors, which included creation of a consultative body on "political ethics," the allusive term used in referring to the Tanaka issue in Japanese political circle.

During the meeting, Nikaide proposed that the current extraordinary Diet session be extended by 10 to 14 days so that pending important bills, including those on government proposed tax cuts and administrative reforms, could clear the lower house, the sources said. The opposition parties, however, maintained their hardline attitude toward the LDP's plan to resume the plenary session of the House of Representatives as early as Tuesday, they said. This was chiefly because of the LDP's consistent refusal of the opposition demand that the oust-Tanaka resolution be put to a vote by the lower house, the sources said.

Final agreement as to when the lower house plenary session should be resumed was thus postponed until Tuesday when the ruling and opposition representatives were scheduled to meet again to continue bargaining, they said.

Political analysts said the LDP was unlikely to resume the Diet sitting Tuesday in a bid to avoid further confusion in view of the fact that none of the opposition parties has endorsed the action. But they pointed to a move in the New Liberal Club, a small splinter group from the LDP, to soften its attitude in favor of early resumption of the Diet -- the sign of a split within the opposition camp.

ASDF TO SET UP NEW EARLY WARNING AIR WING

OW141453 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 14 KYODO -- The Air Self-Defence Force (ASDF) Tuesday will set up a new air wing consisting of four U.S.-made airborne early warning (AEW) aircraft to further strengthen defense and guard Japanese airspace, ASDF officers said Monday. The wing, under the command of Group Captain Kimihiro Nishihata will be composed of about 190 servicemen and will be stationed at the Misawa Base in northern Japan.

The four AEW aircraft, which have the capability to spot enemy planes flying within a radius of about 400 kilometers, are already at the base, the officers said. Four additional AEW aircraft will be added to establish a formal wing in fiscal 1985, the officers said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON REAGAN'S TOUR

SK150444 Pyongyang KCNA In English 0435 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA) -- The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public the following statement denouncing U.S. President Reagan for holding war confabs with the South Korean puppets in South Korea from November 12 to 14.

Statement of the Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

U.S. President Reagan left South Korea after having war confabs with the South Korean puppets while staying there over November 12-14. He had a series of talks with traitor Chon Tu-hwan in camera, prowled about the frontline area and published a "joint statement."

His South Korean trip was a war-oriented trip for strengthening still more the colonial military fascist rule over South Korea, plotting the provocation of another war in Korea, rounding off the U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance, carrying into effect the aggressive Asian strategy and surrounding and attacking socialist countries.

Reagan also sought through the trip to bind South Korea and Japan ever tighter to the U.S. imperialists' war policy and consolidate their dominant position in Asia and thereby refurbish his image and secure a political foothold for the next presidential elections. For this criminal purpose, he showed up in Japan before his South Korean tour and framed plots to accelerate the rearmament and remilitarisation of Japan, actively inveigle the Japanese militarist forces into Asian aggression and promptly throw the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" on to the Korean front "in the event of contingency."

After flying into South Korea in the wake of his Japan trip, Reagan zealously instigated the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to start a war of northward aggression; he appeared just before the portion of our side in the Demilitarised Zone and hysterically incited war fever before U.S. troops and South Korean puppet army. Bloated with war fever, he went the length of openly threatening us with nuclear weapons, crying for a massive buildup of the U.S. aggression forces occupying South Korea and the puppet army forces.

Reagan's South Korea trip, in the final analysis, stripped bare the aggressive and bandit nature of U.S. imperialism in all its nakedness and drove the already strained situation of the Korean peninsula to the utmost pitch.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a faithful executor of the U.S. policies of aggression and war, revealed more glaringly his ugly colour as a colonial stooge who has sold off the country and the nation lock, stock, and barrel, to outside forces and stood naked as a more vicious traitor than Yi Wan-yong who had sold our country to Japan in the past.

The aggressive intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the treacherous nature of the South Korean puppet clique find vivid manifestation in the torrent of drivel uttered by them and in their so-called "joint statement."

In the "joint statement" they declared that they will reinforce the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea and increase the combat power of the South Korean puppet army, claiming that the "security" of South Korea is "directly linked with that of the United States" and they "reaffirm the continued and firm commitments of the United States" for the "security" of South Korea. The U.S. imperialist warmaniacs even talked about the increase of new-type missiles in South Korea and "nuclear retaliatory strike" at the northern half of the republic.

These facts furnish irrefutable proof that the U.S. imperialists regard South Korea as their permanent colony and military base and are converting it into a forward base of aggression and war and, furthermore, into a nuclear bridgehead in Asia.

In the "joint statement" they repeated the trite tune of "separate admission" of South Korea "into the United Nations" and "cross recognition" of North and South Korea. This, too, reveals their intention to leave our country divided into "two Koreas" permanently and keep hold on South Korea as a U.S. colony.

This time again, Reagan and traitor Chon Tu-hwan came out with the Rangoon explosion, connecting it with our republic and heaping malicious abuses on it with outcries for "punishment", "retaliation" and "joint sanctions." As for the Rangoon explosion, it is an incident with which we have nothing to do, as we have already clarified, and a product of a despicable plot hatched by traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself to attach a big "dowry" to Reagan's South Korean trip.

From the moment he set foot on South Korea, Reagan talked glibly about "peace" and "detente" on the Korean peninsula in an attempt to veil the aggressive purpose of his South Korean tour. But, with no artifice can the U.S. imperialists conceal their true color as the very one threatening peace and increasing tension in Korea.

Although thirty years have passed since the ceasefire in Korea, a durable peace has not been achieved, but tension is growing on the Korean peninsula as the days go by. This is entirely because the United States and the South Korea puppets are massively building up the aggressive forces and ceaselessly perpetrating military provocations against us in wanton violation of the armistice agreement.

We have repeatedly said we have no intention to "invade the South" and actively struggled to solve the question of national reunification not by means of war but by a peaceful method, while directing all efforts only to peaceful construction. This notwithstanding, the United States and the South Korean puppet clique are continuing to reinforce military strength and hastening war preparations in South Korea, crying that our military strength is superior to that of South Korea and there is the danger of "southward invasion". This is a ruse to deceive the world people and a crafty artifice designed to bring South Korea under its domination for an indefinite period.

If the tension is to be eased and peace be ensured in Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces must be withdrawn from South Korea and the armistice agreement be replaced with a peace agreement, as consistently demanded by the government of our republic. It is meaningless to cry for peace and detente in Korea without the solution of this fundamental problem.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people bitterly denounce Reagan's South Korean tour as a criminal act of bringing the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war and gravely jeopardizing peace in Asia and the world and as a vicious challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The whole course of Reagan's South Korean tour vividly reminds us of the time when the warmonger Dulles flew into South Korea, inspected the 38th Parallel and ignited a war of aggression in Korea 33 years ago.

In South Korea Reagan hatched a plot for the provocation of new war and, as a result, a touch-and-go situation [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0400 GMT on 15 November carries at 12-minute version of this statement which renders the preceding phrase thusly: ...as a result, an extremely acute and strained situation...] which may lead to the outbreak of war any moment is prevailing on the Korean peninsula.

Reagan's tour of South Korea and Japan clearly showed once again that he is the most reckless bellicose element and warmaniac, [Pyongyang Domestic Service version adds here: ...and the ringleader...] who is leading the situation of Asia and the world all along to tensions and plunging mankind into the uneasiness of war. Only recently, after committing an open aggression on Grenada, Reagan arrogantly cried that the United States would invade any place which goes against the grain with it and, according to his brigandish aggressive doctrine. The U.S. imperialists are harassing peace and creating disturbances in the Middle East and Central America, Asia and Africa, Europe and all other places of the world.

It is a foregone conclusion that the South Korean puppet clique patronized and encouraged by Reagan will commit more provocations with increasing frenzy against us, as if they had met their day of salvation.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people consider that the governments and peoples of all countries in Asia and the world should pay due attention to the serious and dangerous situation created in Korea and make joint efforts to check and frustrate the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. Ours is an era of chajusong (independence) in which all countries and all nations advocate national liberation and independence against all manner of domination and subjugation.

The U.S. imperialists must discard the anachronistic design to keep South Korea under their colonial domination indefinitely, immediately stop their criminal acts of encouraging the South Korean puppets to confrontation with us and withdraw all their aggression forces including their troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay. The U.S. imperialists must give up the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance and the Japanese reactionaries must discard their foolish intention to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" by involving themselves in the U.S. imperialists' strategy of Asian aggression.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must stop his treacheries and foolish attempts to find a way out in the provocation of a new war, staking his fate on his U.S. and Japanese masters, and refrain from behaving indiscreetly against the trend of the times.

No matter how zealously the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists may encourage the South Korean puppets and threaten us in conspiracy with each other, the Korean people will never be frightened but deal a deserving counter blow to any aggressive provocation of the enemy.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people do not want war. They will as ever make every effort possible to defend peace in Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the active support and encouragement of the world peaceloving people.

Pyongyang, November 15, 1983

FURTHER REACTION TO REAGAN'S VISIT TO SOUTH

Remarks on Security Scored

SK140325 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] According to a report, in a so-called talk with traitor Chon Tu-hwan on 12 November, Reagan, the U.S. imperialist chieftain of war, raved that the possibility of using nuclear weapons in an emergency on the Korean peninsula will not be eliminated. This was revealed by a high-ranking official of the U.S. Administration who came to Seoul with Reagan.

After perpetrating a nuclear threat [haekkonggal] in Seoul, warmonger Reagan on 13 November sneaked even into the central part of the DMZ on the Military Demarcation Line and fanned a war fever before soldiers of the U.S. aggressor forces. Speaking ill of the northern half of the republic before his mercenaries, this man stressed a combat posture against us.

According to reports, of all successive U.S. presidents who visited South Korea, Reagan is the only person who instigated war, even sneaking into the DMZ. All facts clearly show that Reagan's South Korean junket is a criminal trip aimed at igniting the fuse of a new aggressive war and inflicting the calamity of a nuclear war upon our people. Reagan's remarks and acts, replete with bellicose nature, are showing once again his wicked nature as a reckless, frenzied warmonger.

Visit to DMZ Scored

SK131306 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Warmonger Reagan today fanned war fever to the U.S. aggressors while touring U.S. military bases located in the central and western frontlines. Despite the strong denunciation from the masses at home and abroad, warmonger Reagan has arrived in South Korea and sat in a conclave with the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique and then fanned war fever to the U.S. aggressors while strolling around the central and western frontlines. This proves that Reagan's current visit to South Korea is a trip of aggression and war from start to finish.

Warmonger Reagan's unusual game of touring the frontlines is a dangerous act designed to inspect the preparations for a war of northward invasion on the spot, to fan the Chon Tu-hwan ring's heated war commotions, and to instigate the puppets on a road of military adventurism. Reagan's tour of the frontlines is similar to the acts conducted in the areas around the 38th Parallel by former U.S. Secretary of State Dulles who came to South Korea on the eve of provoking the Korean war.

All the facts show that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring is waiting for an opportunity to provoke a war of northward invasion. If, despite the warnings from the masses at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring provoke a new war, they will only hasten their own destruction.

Remarks at DMZ Scored

SK142351 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Visiting the central west frontline on 13 November, warmaniac Reagan clamorously proclaimed to members of the U.S. forces in South Korea that they were standing on the forward frontline of freedom. This is an attempt to conceal the true color of an aggressor who is eager to fulfill a wild desire for world conquest as well as for (?conquering) the Korean peninsula.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressive forces is the source of all misfortunes and sufferings which our people are now experiencing, is an obstacle to achieving the country's independent, peaceful reunification, and is a consistent danger of provoking a new war. Nevertheless, war maniac Reagan raved that these aggressive forces have come to protect freedom. This is an act running counter to the trend of the contemporary era. This act can never be tolerated.

Instead of making a sophistry to justify the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces and maneuvers to provoke a northward invasion, the U.S. imperialists should immediately and completely withdraw the U.S. forces from South Korea in accordance with the unanimous desire of our people and the peace-loving people of the world.

Reagan 'Injudicious' War Maniac

SK141000 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Article "War Maniac Reagan" carried by the latest edition of the HYONGMYONG CHONSON from the feature program "Hour for the Youths and Students"]

[Text] Reagan is an injudicious war maniac. Reagan's policy of power and policy of war are massively expressed in U.S. policy toward South Korea. Changing the approach to South Korea of former U.S. administrations, which viewed its strategic (?value) and importance as next to those of the NATO nations, the Middle East, and Japan, Reagan has upgraded South Korea's strategic importance from the so-called area important to U.S. interests to a vitally important area to U.S. interests, to the level of the NATO countries.

Also, Reagan has been changing the strategic structure of Asia centering around South Korea into a nuclear strategic base equivalent to NATO and is now bent on military build-up and strengthening the combat capabilities on the Korean peninsula under the slogan stationing in South Korea, including the introduction of an electronic intelligence battalion in South Korea, has ceaselessly shipped modern weapons and equipment of all descriptions into it, including the replace of the F-4 Phantom fighters with the modern F-16 fighter-bombers, and increased the stock of war materials.

How insanely Reagan is bent on preparations for provoking a new war can be seen in the fact that he has given priority to shipment of modern weapons to South Korea alone. For example, South Korea was the first nation outside the United States to deploy the F-16 fighter-bombers and it was the only country to receive A-10 close support aircraft, apart from the NATO countries.

Reagan has not spared assistance to increase the combat capabilities of the South Korean Army for the preparations to provoke a new war. While increasing the military strength of the South Korean Army on a large scale, Reagan has transferred equipment such as Hawk [word indistinct] missiles that U.S. troops stationed in South Korea possessed to the South Korean Army and increased the amount of military assistance to South Korea on a large scale.

Reagan also has not spared assistance for the development of defense industries in South Korea and, by frequently staging South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises like "Team Spirit," is madly bent on establishing readiness for actual warfare.

In addition, Reagan has pushed into full swing with the fabrication of the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, aiming at an invasion of the North and Asia. Strengthening military collusion between the most conservative Nakasone administration and the most fascist Chon Tu-hwan right, Reagan had the South Korean Army participate in the U.S.-Japan joint military exercises and has been running wild in fabricating the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan and South Korea, a military bloc as aggressive as NATO, by having the Japanese Self-defense Forces participate in the U.S.-South Korea joint military exercises.

In particular, Reagan has never hesitated to push ahead with preparations for a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. Clamoring about a limited nuclear war or about a preemptive nuclear strike, the U.S. war maniacs are trying to turn the Korean peninsula into the first war zone of this kind.

This becomes evident in their attempt to newly deploy even medium-range missiles and neutron bombs in this land where some 1,000 nuclear weapons were already deployed, uttering intemperate language that U.S. troops stationed in South Korea must have the capabilities to carry out not only the conventional warfare but also a war of nuclear field or that they would use tactical nuclear weapons if necessary.

In preparation for a war in Korea, Reagan has already ordered production of (28-inch) nuclear shells to be used in howitzers and unabashedly announced that the United States would soon start production of nuclear bombs for use on the (190 mm) guns.

Indeed, Reagan is a war maniac who is aggravating the situation and gathering dark clouds of war over the Korean peninsula.

Departure From Seoul Reported

SK150504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA) -- Reagan, the boss of the U.S. imperialist warmongers, hurriedly left South Korea on November 14, concluding his three-day criminal visit there in deep uneasiness in face of the strong opposition of the South Korean people, according to a report.

According to South Korean radio, in the whole period of Reagan's visit, the puppet police was generally mobilized under the so-called "Emergency Alert Order No 1". The police put on "guard" and "alert" in the emergency duty period" numbered more than 300,000. Barricades were built around major buildings in Seoul and policemen lined along the streets at intervals of 5 to 10 metres to ransack the bags of the passers-by and even search their bodies. All vehicles were checked without exception. Even the car of the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea was reportedly checked on its way to Kimpo airport on November 12, the day of Reagan's arrival.

Feeling uneasy even in the thick forests of bayonets guarding him, Reagan did not lodge at the "guest house" but in the U.S. Embassy. The puppet Seoul police bureau was made to have meetings twice a day and examine the guard of the U.S. Embassy and the hotels where the suite members lodged. Reagan brought with him to Seoul a bulletproof car reminiscent of a tank and even a bulletproof rostrum, said the report.

Soldiers Urged To Join Struggle

SK150730 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 Nov 83

[From the program "Hour for the Armed Forces"]

[Text] In spite of the consistent opposition and denunciation of our masses, U.S. war leader Reagan flew to Seoul on 12 November. On hearing this, the officers and men of the South Korean armed forces, with the masses of all walks of life, sternly condemned Reagan's junket.

PFC Yim of the 2117th unit of the army, on 13 November, with his comrade enlisted man with whom he shared the same view, condemned the Chon Tu-hwan ring for issuing an emergency alert order to the entire army without any rationale or cause. Expressing raging indignation with war leader Reagan's flying to Seoul, he said: One enters the henhouse to hurt the hen, and the warmonger's junket here and there is to ignite a war. He went on to say that it was far from ordinary for Reagan to come to South Korea -- Reagan, who

is a war leader who dispatched several thousands of commando forces to Grenada which is a sovereign state and one of the smallest countries in the world to illegally occupy it under the pretext of protecting its citizens when there were no signs of danger to them. He came to South Korea to inspect the preparations for war and to provoke a war of aggression against the North by instigating the stooges. He made a final inspection of the preparations for a war of northward invasion when he inspected the foremost front. We cannot become a victim of a war of the United States again.

On the same day, around the barracks of the (Chongsong) Unit of the army, a number of leaflets were scattered with the following contents: "We cannot tolerate Reagan's South Korean tour, which brings hot clouds of war. We cannot be led toward the road of shame and crime when we resent so much having fallen victim to the U.S. imperialists who have deceived us up to the present. Brothers, rise up and crush Reagan's new war-provoking maneuvers at each step he makes." Frightened by this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring made a fuss, attempting to identify handwriting, conducting an investigation, but it cannot stem the increasing anti-U.S., anti-Reagan sentiments among the officers and men.

Meanwhile, the men of the Piryong Unit of the army, on belatedly hearing of the anti-Reagan struggle of the college students across the country, expressed their active will, support, and solidarity with the patriotic students' struggle. On 13 November, Corporal Kim and PFC Pak of this unit said: The college students across the country, on 8, 9, and 10 November, struggled bravely, representing our feelings. We cannot tolerate the conference for a new war of northward invasion between aggressor Reagan and traitor Chon Tu-hwan. If Chon Tu-hwan forces us to suppress the students, I will join the student struggle.

The anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiments, rapidly increasing among the officers and men of the armed forces, are causing considerable misfortune and fear for the U.S. aggressors and the pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor Chon Tu-hwan reign. This is well proven by the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring, frightened by the increasing voices of the officers and men of the armed forces opposing and denouncing Reagan's South Korean tour, had to change the scheduled site of Reagan's South Korea tour, had to change the scheduled site of Reagan's frontline visit twice.

Officers and men of the armed forces, U.S. war leader Reagan's South Korean tour was a war junket to secure South Korea as a permanent U.S. colony and military base and to inspect the preparations for a war of northward invasion. It is, therefore, just and truly patriotic for the patriotic officers and men to oppose Reagan's South Korean junket. We believe that you should rise up with the masses for a struggle, in conformity with the trend of the era of independence and the aspirations of the masses, to bring an end to the U.S. colonial rule and to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Pastor's Remarks at Banquet Noted

SK140430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA) -- Pak Hyong-kyu, pastor of the Christian Presbyterian Church of South Korea, at a "banquet" hosted by Reagan at the U.S. Embassy in Seoul on November 12, exposed that too many young people had been arrested on the eve of Reagan's South Korean visit under the pretext of "security" and that he was discontent with the Chon Tu-hwan "regime's" human rights policy, according to a foreign press report.

He spoke towards U.S. State Secretary Shultz: "I believe the Reagan administration's diplomatic policy brings benefits to the South Korean 'Government'." He criticized the Reagan group for patronizing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

The foreign press report says that this assertion and criticism came shortly after the spokesman of the White House accompanying Reagan to Seoul quoted a reply of the director of the puppet Security Planning Board as saying that no one had been put under house arrest or detention on the eve of Reagan's visit. Although Reagan gave the "banquet" to appease and deceive people, he met with the protest there for his criminal acts in supporting and defending the puppets.

VRPR Commentary on Student Struggle

SK130244 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the resolute struggle staged by patriotic students and the people from all walks of life to oppose Reagan's junket to South Korea.

As has already been reported, students of Korea, Seoul, and Songgyungwan universities once again waged a strong anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle on 11 November to oppose Reagan's junket to South Korea. When a female student scattered handbills from the third floor of a school building at noon on 11 November, breaking the window, more than 500 students of Korea University simultaneously staged a demonstration. In defiance of the tyrannic police forces which suppressed the students firing tear gas and sprinkling hot peppers, the students staunchly struggled, winding through the campus putting arms around each others' shoulders and chanting slogans opposing Reagan's visit to South Korea.

Hearing the news that Hwang Chu-yong sacrificed his life on 8 November after calling for an anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle while falling from the fifth floor of a school building, hundreds of Seoul University students once again rose in an anti-U.S. anti-government struggle the same day. On 11 November, hundreds of Songgyungwan University students staged a demonstration, scattering handbills opposing Reagan's visit to South Korea.

Prior to this, on 9 November, students of Yonsei and Songgyungwan University students resolutely struggled in demonstrations, opposing Reagan's junket to South Korea. Having risen in a struggle on that day, hundreds of Songgyungwan University students fiercely struggled, chanting the slogans, "Cancel Reagan's visit!" "The United States must stop aiding the dictatorial regime," "We demand democratic reforms," "Stop police surveillance of campuses," and "Let us regain sovereignty and extricate ourselves from military control by foreign forces!" In the early part students of Songgyungwan University struggled in a demonstration, opposing Reagan's junket to South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

On 8 November, more than 1,000 Seoul University students staunchly struggled in a demonstration, opposing Reagan's junket to South Korea. On 4 November, students of this university struggled in an anti-U.S., antigovernment demonstration, chanting slogans opposing and rejecting Reagan's junket to South Korea.

Prior to this, on 2 November, over 1,000 Korea University students staunchly struggled in a demonstration, opposing Reagan's junket to South Korea and the treacheries of the Chon Tu-hwan ring. Having joined a struggle more than 1,000 patriotic students demonstrated, chanting the slogans, "We oppose the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration and Reagan's visit," "Overthrow the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime and Fascist Dictator Chon Tu-hwan!"

On 8 November, 45 dissidents, including clergyman Mun Ik-hwan, Father Ham Se-yong, Ham Sok-shon, and Ko Un, issued a manifesto opposing and denouncing Reagan's visit to South Korea. Prior to this, on 7 November, Kim Yong-sam, former president of the defunct New Democratic Party, conducted a press conference with foreign reports and expressed a will to oppose Reagan's visit aimed at supporting the dictatorial regime. On 5 November, 40 youths, members of the National Youth Federation for Democracy Movement, an antigovernment organization of patriotic students and youths, distributed handbills reading "Oh, democratization." In these handbills, they strongly denounced Reagan's junket to South Korea.

The struggle to oppose and reject the visit to South Korea by war maniac Reagan is being vigorously waged among overseas compatriots in various forms. These struggles opposing Reagan's junket to South Korea are the eruption of the pent-up rancor and resentment of our people against the U.S. aggressors, who, occupying this land for 38 years, have imposed all forms of misfortunes and suffering on them. These struggles are patriotic ones correctly reflecting the will and desire of the people. They are part of the sacred nation-saving struggle to deter and foil Reagan's aggressive junket and to achieve the cause of independence, democracy, and reunification.

Reagan is the most outrageous war maniac among the successive U.S. presidents and is a fanatic nuclear believer. On the first day after taking office, Reagan designated the Korean peninsula as a forward bridgehead for executing his aggressive world strategy and as a test ground for the confrontation of strength in the 1980's. Since that day, he has been engrossed in making preparation in this regard. No sooner had he occupied the White House as host, than he summoned murderous devil Chon Tu-hwan, highly praised the harrowing, barbarous mass slaughter that he had committed in Kwangju and his violation of human rights, and completely cancelled the deceitful plan for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. Having promised to offer vast military aid to Chon Tu-hwan, he has increased the military capabilities of the U.S. forces in South Korea and of the South Korean armed forces, has shipped large quantities of lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, to South Korea, and has continuously kicked up aggressive war exercise rackets, simulating an attack against North Korea. It is well known to the world that, while supporting the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of pro-U.S. stooges, in various ways, he has instigated it to strangle human rights, to engage in anticommunist confrontation, to make war preparation, and to work toward perpetual division.

In particular, the United States has extremely heightened tension by creating a bloody, panic-stricken atmosphere in this land with the explosion in Rangoon that was touched off by murderous devil and traitor Chon Tu-hwan and with the unjust action that has been taken by the Burmese authorities against North Korea as momentum and by frantically kicking up anticommunist, anti-North and provocative war rackets.

The visit to South Korea by war maniac Reagan is very dangerous and unusual. The wicked aim of Reagan's visit is to maintain the colonial rule that is facing a crisis by reviving the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, which is shuddering in uneasiness after becoming the target of rejection and denunciation at home and abroad, to reconfirm on the spot the state of preparations for a new war, and to accelerate preparations for a nuclear war. Reagan's junket to South Korea is a very dangerous war junket that will impose immeasurable misfortunes and disasters on our people and is a criminal, aggressive junket. This is why the broad strata of the patriotic people, including our youths and students, who respect justice, religious figures and democrats are opposing and rejecting Reagan's junket to South Korea with a death-defying spirit.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is frantically running amok to suppress the people in a more fascist manner than ever before so as to greet Reagan at any cost without difficulty as the greatest state guest. This is an intolerable, treacherous attempt to maintain its dirty remaining life, patronized by its master and by sacrificing our people.

No matter how wildly the Chon Tu-hwan ring may run amok to suppress the people in a fascist manner, it will be unable to suppress the anti-U.S., antigovernment spirit that has daily increased among our people. Our youths and students, who respect justice, and the patriotic people from all walks of life will struggle to the end against the aggressors and the traitor.

SENNEWALD'S 9 NOV INSPECTION OF DMZ DENOUNCED

KCNA Report

SK110352 Pyongyang KCNA in **English** 0343 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 11 (KCNA) -- The commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea whipped up a war fever on November 9, inspecting the puppet arms units deployed on the frontline in the central sector of the front with Reagan's South Korean tour just a few days off, according to a report. The "frontline inspection" of this local war servant was reportedly intended to "examine" the units of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the puppet army units before warmonger Reagan's "inspection of frontline base" during his tour of South Korea.

Going round the puppet army units on the frontline that day the commander of the aggression forces examined their "war-footing" and ordered them to stage a war exercise. Called "intensive fire power operation demonstration" with the mobilisation of planes, tanks, artillery pieces, rockets, armoured cars and various other kinds of equipment and inspected the exercise on the spot.

On November 8 he also took a large number of brasshats of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and puppet army to the central sector of the front and incited a war fever, stating, "air and ground joint exercises."

Such busy movement of the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in the frontline areas in the last few days clearly shows that Reagan's tour of South Korea is a junket of aggression seeking a criminal purpose to heighten tension and start new war of aggression on the Korean peninsula.

VRPR on Sennewald's Inspection

SK110234 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1500 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] On 9 November, Sennewald, commander of the South Korean-U.S. Combined Forces Command, inspected the central frontline to check the state of combat capabilities. War maniac Sennewald's inspection of the state of the South Korean Army's combat capabilities, while going around the central frontline, is a very unusual move. This shows that the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to instigate the Chon Tu-hwan ring to provoke a war through a northward invasion have reached a very dangerous stage.

The U.S. imperialists should bear in mind that their provocation of a new war on the Korean peninsula will only result in precipitating their ruin and they should act with discretion.

NODONG SINMUN Denunciation

SK110905 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 10 Nov 83

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Nov commentary: "The Warmonger's Powder-Reeking Inspection of Front-line Area"]

[Text] On the pretext of a prior inspection of the frontline area that Reagan will tour during his junket to South Korea, Sennewald, commander of the U.S. aggressor troops occupying South Korea, on 9 November went about the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] and the frontline bases of the puppet army.

Crawling out into the foremost bases of the MDL on that day, the warmonger, who on the previous day held a powder-reeking joint air-and-ground exercise of the joint forces on the central sector of the front, inspired war fever by playing with fire -- the so-called saturation-fire exercise -- while inspecting the situation at guard posts and combat-readiness.

Needless to say, the ominous inspection -- during which the warmonger, by showing up at the MDL, where a touch-and-go tense situation has been created due to the puppets' war rampage, glared at our side and instigated war -- is a dangerous act of an on-the-spot inspection of the preparations for a war of northward invasion, for aiding the Chon Tu-hwan ring's heated war racket, and for instigating the puppets to military adventure.

Speaking of Sennewald, he is a warmonger, who destroyed our peaceful cities and towns and ruthlessly massacred our people after crawling into our country in the period of the Korean war as an artillery officer, and a cutthroat who patronized the remnant Yusin clique's barbarous act of fratricide following the October incident, while serving at the key post of the headquarters of the command of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying South Korea. It is self-evident that an act of this kind of man will do no good, but will only produce the stench of gunpowder.

Sennewald's inspection of the frontline area foretells that Reagan's upcoming junket to South Korea and tour of the frontline will be nothing more than a junket of aggression bringing the cause of a new war, and a dangerous war inspection for igniting the fuse of war.

In accordance with their strategy to invade Korea again, the U.S. imperialists have drastically beefed up their aggression forces in South Korea and the areas surrounding it, have accelerated beefing up the puppet armed forces while pouring vast military aid onto the South Korean puppets, and have constantly conducted large-scale joint military exercises with the northern half of the republic as the target of attack.

Particularly, on the occasion of the Rangoon blast, the U.S. imperialists masterminded the Chon Tu-hwan ring's frantic anticommunist, antirepublic defamatory commotions, sent their military leaders to South Korea, including U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and U.S. Army Chief of Staff Wickham, to conduct the war rackets of the puppets. And, they are keeping their aircraft carrier task force, with the most up-to-date carrier Carl Vinson at the center, on standby in South Korean waters. All these are known secrets.

Owing to the U.S. imperialists' and the South Korean puppets' frantic war provocation maneuvers against our people, South Korea has been turned into a dangerous war powder magazine, and the situation on the Korean peninsula has strained to an extreme degree.

Sennewald's tour of the frontline area and Reagan's upcoming junket to South Korea, which will take place precisely under such circumstances, are reminiscent of the hostile act which the war peddler Dulles took on the 38th Parallel after flying into South Korea on the eve of the provocation of the Korean war.

Amid the war rampage of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is being further intensified under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the puppet air force chief of staff, in the puppet National Assembly on that day, babbled that he has worked out a specific plan for dealing a hard blow to someone's heart area by carrying out a massive air attack at the initial stage of war.

In view of all the signs, it is clear that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are trying to find a chance to ignite the flame of war of aggression against our people. The situation is very grave, and a dangerous situation in which war may break out at any moment is being created in our country. With heightened vigilance, our people are watching the U.S. imperialists' and the South Korean puppets' reckless new war provocation maneuvers, and will never tolerate any military provocations by them. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring should clearly grasp the consequences of their military adventure and should not run riot carelessly.

FURTHER REACTION TO BURMESE DECISION, SANCTIONS

Japan's Aid to Burma Denounced

SK130122 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0753 GMT 12 Nov 83

[NODONG SINMUN 12 November commentary: "What Does the Japanese Reactionaries' Generosity Mean?"]

[Text] With the unjust announcement of the Burmese authorities on the blast incident in Rangoon, the Japanese reactionaries are acting more heatedly with each passing day.

The Japanese reactionaries, who loudly talked about so-called sanctions against our country while promising extensive political and diplomatic support to the South Korean puppets, extended the unprecedented generosity of offering enormous amounts of rice and money to Burma as aid.

The South Korean puppets raved that such aid by the Japanese reactionaries is aimed at helping Burma's difficult economy in wake of the suspension of the construction of plants which had been supported by us. However, this is a preposterous trick designed to conceal the heinous plot hidden in the generosity of the Japanese authorities. We can easily guess what the abrupt assistance of the Japanese reactionaries means from the maneuvers of the Japanese authorities.

As soon as the bombing occurred, the South Korean puppets raved groundlessly that we manipulated this incident behind the scene and frantically ran amok with anticommunist and antirepublic rackets. At the same time, the puppets sent secret envoys and operatives to Burma one after another and conducted behind-the-scene bargaining with the Burmese authorities.

In Rangoon, the so-called joint investigation between the Burmese authorities and the South Korean puppets was conducted. In the meantime, the puppets begged the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries to press the Burmese authorities to shift the responsibility to us. Thus, secret contacts and negotiations were actively made in Washington and Rangoon, in Seoul and Tokyo, and a plot was worked out.

Amid such behind-the-scene intrigues the Burmese authorities abruptly announced that the suspects, who had been revealed as being from Seoul, South Korea, just a few days before, and as having nothing to do with us, were operatives sent by our republic, and took the extreme step of severing diplomatic relations with our nation.

All these facts make the people fully realize part of the background of the unjust measures taken by the Burmese authorities.

The so-called assistance by the Japanese reactionaries can be said to be a generous honorarium for the irresponsible step of the Burmese authorities, who shifted the responsibility for the Rangoon blast incident onto us. With such a generous honorarium, the Japanese reactionaries are attempting to help Burma, which was involved in their evil plot, and to make it remain within the sphere of their influence by tying it down. Thus, they are also attempting to inspire the Chon Tu-hwan clique to anticommunist and antirepublic rackets, giving comfort to the South Korean puppets who are anxious and fretful.

All facts show that the measures taken by the Burmese authorities were the product of filthy behind-the-scenes intrigue and plots by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets and that the Burmese authorities fell prey to it.

There is a dark aggressive intention in the decision of the reactionary Japanese Government to offer assistance to the Burmese authorities. Today, the Japanese militarists are attempting to realize their old dream of the greater, East Asia coprosperity Sphere by taking advantage of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy.

They are scheming to organize a so-called common body which is to be supported by the U.S. imperialists' armed forces in Asia and the Pacific and in which the Japanese economic power plays a guiding role and to dominate and plunder from the areas of this region where manpower and material resources are abundant.

Japan's assistance is the means for achieving the Japanese militarists' aggressive aim. The Japanese militarists are trying to interfere in the domestic affairs of Burma by seizing the essence of Burma's economy, using assistance as a bait. They are also attempting to change Burma's neutral line and destroy the friendly relations between Burma and the progressive nations.

Japan's generosity to Burma is an impure political intrigue designed to harm the relations between the Southeast Asian countries, including Burma and our country, fanning the wicked anticommunist and antirepublic rackets of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, which is increasing every day among the nations in this region, including Burma, by creating a fantasy toward Japan and to pave a road for expanding Japanese militarism. However, the Japanese reactionaries should realize that they can never achieve their impure aim.

Today, the people of Asian countries still remember vividly the criminal history of the Japanese militarists in which they perpetrated massacre and plunder, occupying by force many Southeast Asian countries, including Burma, during World War II. Thus, the peoples in this region are opposing Japan's expansion in Asia, watching its rearmament, and its policy for becoming a big military power.

It is a miscalculation for the Japanese reactionaries to think that everything will be settled by giving an honorarium to the unjust step by the Burmese authorities with assistance to Burma.

The Burmese authorities recklessly shifted the responsibility for the blast incident onto us, but they failed to present any material or a legal base. We think that they will never be able to show such a base, because the blast incident was not triggered by us, but it is a self-produced drama of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

History will fully expose to the entire world in the near future the truth of the Rangoon bombing incident and the dark background of international intrigue and conspiracy in connection with it.

MINJU CHOSON Flays Aid to Burma

SK131000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0939 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today in a commentary on the intention of the Japanese reactionaries to grant much rice and money in "aid" to Burma under the pretext of "helping Burma out of its difficult economy", says: This is an expression of their "favor" to the Burmese authorities which illegally imputed the blame for the Rangoon bomb blast to us.

Noting that after the explosion in Rangoon and Japanese reactionaries, together with the U.S. imperialists, resorted to a frantic row heaping intolerable slanders on our republic and, some time ago, took an outrageous step of "limiting for the time being exchange" between our country and Japan, the author of the commentary continues:

The Japanese reactionaries are thus running about obtrusively against us who have nothing to do with the Rangoon incident. This shows with increasing clarity that the Rangoon bomb blast was a product of the collusion of the United States, Japan and the South Korean puppets.

Lurking behind the Japanese reactionary government's "favor" to the Burmese authorities is an insidious aggressive intention. By seizing the economic arteries of Burma with this "aid" as a lever, the Japanese militarists seek to meddle in the internal affairs of the country, change its line of neutrality and thus wreck the relations between Burma and progressive countries and win them round to their side. They are also scheming to create illusion about them among the Burmese and other peoples in this region, lull their intense anti-Japanese sentiments and pave the way of expansionism.

It is a foolish dream, if the Japanese reactionaries try to conceal their heinous purpose under the veil of "aid." With no locus-pocus can they cover up their ugly color as a conspirator in the Rangoon bomb blast.

South Korea's Statement Scorned

SK091109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today comes out with a commentary denouncing the malicious anti-DPRK campaign intensified by the South Korean puppets after the Burmese authorities took an unjust diplomatic step, connecting the bomb blast in Rangoon with us in a far-fetched manner.

The puppet administration issued a "statement" on November 5, in which it groundlessly slandered us and demanded someone to "apologize for all the crime involving the murder at the Aung Sang Mausoleum" and stop "challenge" and all countries to "join in denouncing the North."

At a "security meeting" on the same day, the puppets discussed the problem of taking an "alert posture", hurling abuses on us. Earlier, on November 4, traitor Chon Tu-hwan called to Chongwadae executives of regional councils of the "peaceful unification policy advisory commission" and prattled that they were in a "war with the North in three aspects."

This is an intolerable insult to us and a premeditated smear campaign to impair the authority of the DPRK and step up war preparations, the author of the commentary notes, and says: The puppets' cry for "a concerted action in denouncing the North" was intended to extend the North-South confrontation to the international scale and their trumpeting about "alert posture" and "war with the North in three aspects" meant that they would spur on war preparations. The puppets' demand for "apology" is an arrogant brigandish outburst.

The mastermind of the Rangoon incident is traitor Chon Tu-hwan and it is he who must apologize for this murder drama. In kicking up more frantically the anti-DPRK racket with the unjust step of the Burmese authorities as an occasion, the puppets pursue the dirty aim of impairing the rising prestige of our republic and its great influence and avoiding international isolation. They also seek the sinister aim of artificially aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula and receiving greater quantities of means of war with war-hawk Reagan's South Korean trip as an occasion for a showdown of "strength" with us.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan had better stop running riot, confess to the truth of the murder drama he staged and step down from power of his own accord.

Soviet Reportage Noted

SK110409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 10 (KCNA) -- The Soviet papers PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reported the November 5 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Under the headline "Statement of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK," PRAVDA said on November 10: The statement points out that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely rejects the step taken by the Burmese Government this time as an unjustifiable one ignoring international law and usage and impairing the dignity and authority of the DPRK. It exposes the unjustness of the moves to shift the blame for the Rangoon incident on the DPRK.

The statement notes that as soon as the bomb blast took place in Rangoon, the South Korean authorities kicked up an anti-DPRK racket and entreated the U.S. and Japanese masters to put pressure upon the Burmese authorities to announce that the explosion was the action of the DPRK. The incident is being used in South Korea in the preposterous smear campaign against the DPRK and in an anti-communist row in the United States and South Korea.

The statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry stresses that the full responsibility for all the consequences will rest with the South Korean puppets and the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries encouraging them.

The summaries of the statement were also carried by IZVESTIYA November 9 and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA November 10.

REACTION TO REAGAN'S VISIT TO JAPAN

Radio Report on Arrival

SK100418 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] According to reports, on the afternoon of 9 November, Reagan, the chieftain of war of the U.S. imperialists, flew into Haneda Airport, which was under tight control.

Upon disembarking, Reagan went to his quarters by helicopter, avoiding the ground path.

Prior to Reagan's arrival, the Japanese police headquarters established a special joint security headquarters and assumed a tight vigilance posture throughout the entire area of Tokyo. Accordingly, entry and exit to and from the airport started being controlled from 0000 hours 9 November, the day of Reagan's arrival, and 2,000 policemen formed a terrifying defense line. On all roads to the airport, police staged commotions by stopping all cars, checking identities, and searching belongings.

Meanwhile, on the sea, about 40 vessels -- 27 patrol boats of the maritime police and cruisers of the coast guard -- were on guard. In addition, the flight of other aircraft was controlled in the skies between the airport and the guest house. Thus, the areas around the airport were reportedly in an extremely strained atmosphere.

Commentator's Article on Visit

SK140212 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2239 GMT 12 Nov 83

[NODONG SINMUN 13 November Commentator's Article: "What Did Reagan's Junket to Japan Show?"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan visited Japan from 9 to 12 November. Reagan's junket to Japan was made amid a strong protest movement opposing him. The broad strata of Japanese people, political parties, and organizations throughout the country opposed, denounced, and boycotted Reagan's junket by staging demonstrations and holding meetings.

When the people's protest movement intensified, the Japanese authorities placed the entire country under an emergency alert. In particular, Tokyo was placed under a stern police cordon. Seven thousand Japanese policemen and hundreds of U.S. guard personnel closely encircled Reagan's quarters. Patrols by warships and aircraft were conducted day and night on the sea and in the sky. Indeed, this was a threat of strength against the Japanese people. This shows how Reagan, the boss of the U.S. imperialists, has been hated by the Japanese people because of his policy of aggression and war, especially because of his reactionary policy toward Japan. This also clearly shows how the Nakasone government has been isolated and rejected by the people because of its militarist cause of following the United States.

Panic-stricken and mostly confined in his quarters for 4 days, Reagan held secret talks with Japanese militarists and did not make public appearances at all. The reason Reagan visited Japan this way was that he had an atrocious, criminal aim during this junket. The two sets of talks between Reagan and Nakasone, newspaper coverage of the results of these talks, and Reagan's speech at the Japanese Diet revealed the heinous contents of his Asian junket.

The views expressed by Reagan and Nakasone on overall international questions that have been raised recently, such as the shooting down of a passenger plane, the Lebanon situation, the explosion in Rangoon, and the armed invasion of Grenada, directly revealed their hypocritical and bellicose nature. Without exception, these incidents occurred as a result of the direct participation of the U.S. imperialists and their behind-the-scenes manipulation. Nevertheless, Reagan tried to shirk responsibility for all these incidents onto others, like a thief crying: "Stop thief!" Nakasone chimed in with him. He then clamorously babbled about the unity of the Western bloc as a countermeasure for these incidents and about a joint U.S.-Japan effort. This shows that the Tokyo talks between Reagan and Nakasone focused on formulating a heinous plan for strengthening a reactionary offensive against the progressive forces of the world based on the policy of strength instead of seeking peace and the alleviation of the situation referred to by them.

Reagan has not concealed his intention of committing in other areas of the world the kind of armed interference we witnessed in the attack on Grenada, which has been denounced by world public opinion. His attempt to formally declare a new U.S. Asian policy with his current Asian junket as momentum, while clamorously babbling about something of the pioneer spirit implies that the U.S. imperialists have designated the Asian region where the fuse of aggressive war may be lit. The aim of the secret talks between Reagan and Nakasone in Tokyo was to work toward executing such a war plan.

As has already been clarified by newspaper coverage of these talks, Reagan repeatedly and clamorously babbled about the further development of the relations of alliance between the United States and Japan. This is an attempt to develop a joint aggressive war sysetem of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries by turning the military alliance between the United States and Japan into a nuclear one and their common destiny into a common war body, and to convert all of Japan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier covered with the nuclear weapons of the U.S. imperialists by more deeply pulling the Japanese militarist force into the U.S. world and Asian strategies.

The U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to greatly increase warships, including the sophisticated, nuclear-powered U.S. aircraft carrier Carl Vinson, carrying hundreds of nuclear weapons, and the battleship New Jersey, in waters near Japan, to additionally deploy F-16 fighter bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons at many military bases, including one in Misawa, and even to ship cruise missiles to Japan. This directly reveals the heinous nature of the alliance between the United States and Japan -- a military nuclear alliance that has been converted into a common war body.

Reagan's raving that the U.S. military bases in Japan have contributed to preserving peace and security is the hypocritical sophistry of a fanatic war believer. World public opinion has justly pointed out that the aim of Reagan's visit to Japan was to turn Japan into a forward nuclear base for the United States. The aim of the secret talks between the United States and Japan was to formulate a plan to provoke a new war against the progressive forces of Asia through collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, especially a heinous plan for nuclear war. To achieve this end, Reagan urged Japan to shoulder a greater tactical burden of strength by increasing its defense power. This is an intolerable war crime of giving impetus to rearming Japan and to the work of developing it into a great military power and of brazenly instigating it toward reinvasion of the Asian people.

Totally agreeing to Reagan's demand, Nakasone pledged to accelerate the work of increasing Japan's military capability. It is well known that, after visiting Washington in January of this year, Nakasone promised Reagan to take a tactical responsibility, such as the defense of the sea routes for 1,000 miles and the blockade of straits and he appropriated a huge budget for war preparations under the pretext of maintaining defense power.

It is obvious that, with Reagan's visit to Tokyo as momentum, the Japanese reactionaries' work of increasing military capabilities will be greatly accelerated on an unprecedented scale and that Japan will be more deeply dragged to the war gamble of the United States.

The result of the Tokyo talks between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is the joint product of the wild aggressive desire of the U.S. imperialists to establish the right to dominate Asia through strength by using the Japanese reactionaries and of the wild desire of the Japanese reactionaries to once again embark of the road of overseas expansion by taking advantage of the U.S. strategy for Asia.

As has been widely reported, Reagan and Nakasone attached great importance to the question of the Korean peninsula during their talks. At these talks, Reagan tried to easily fulfill an aggressive, wild desire for Korea by making Asians fight one another by pulling the Japanese reactionaries into the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to provoke another Korean war.

By joining the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war, the Japanese reactionaries are trying to reinvade Korea and to extend the tentacles of military reinvasion to the broad Asian region with this invasion as a start so that they can fulfill an old desire for the Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere.

It is publicly recognized that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries have formulated a joint tactical plan against our republic on the pretext of a study of contingencies in the Far East and have established a joint command system.

No doubt, the discussion in Tokyo on the Korean situation by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries was aimed at further accelerating preparations to provoke a new Korean war. In particular, the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries, and the South Korean puppets are running amok more frantically than ever before to kick up anti-communist, antirepublic rackets with the explosion in Rangoon as momentum. Patronized by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has placed all of South Korea under a wartime state, babbling about chastisement and about retaliation, and has conspiratorially maneuvered to launch a surprise attack against us. Thus, the Korean peninsula has been plagued by an extremely exigent atmosphere, and a grave situation has developed there to the extent that a war might break out at any moment.

Remarks by Reagan and Nakasone in Tokyo that the United States and Japan will make a joint effort to ease tension on the Korean peninsula were a complete fraud and idle talk designed to mislead public opinion. If they truly want to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, why have they strengthened aid for traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has frantically run amok to light the fuse of a northward invasion war? Why have they instigated him toward military adventures?

Facts show that Reagan is the ringleader of conspiratorial maneuvers to heighten tension in Korea and to start a new aggressive war there. His demand to Nakasone that he accelerate the work of rearming Japan and of turning it into a great military power was aimed at having Japan's Self-defense Forces conduct joint tactical operations with the U.S. imperialists' aggressive forces by deploying the former on the Korean frontline in case of emergency. The heinous aim of the secret conference that Reagan recently held in Tokyo with Nakasone to turn the U.S.-Japan military alliance into a war alliance was to complete the formation of the tripartite U.S.-Japan-South Korea alliance -- an aggressive military bloc which will turn the brunt of its spears toward opposing the Korean and Asian peoples.

The tripartite military alliance is the aggressive, military tool of the U.S. imperialists from beginning to end for use in provoking a new war in Korea. In the course of forming this military alliance, the U.S. imperialists have attached great importance to Japan, because it is burning with a wild desire for overseas expansion and because it has a rich experience in invading Asia. Through the tripartite military alliance as well as through the U.S.-Japan security agreement, the United States is trying to strengthen its domination over Japan and to make Japan thoroughly follow its line for war by binding Japan to dual relations of alliance.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to form a tripartite military alliance, to establish a collective security system resembling NATO in the Asian and Pacific region with this alliance as a basis, and to conduct a crusade expedition through this system -- a collective armed interference against the people of this region. Reagan's description at talks with Nakasone of his visit to Japan as a starting point in cultivating new relations with Asian and Pacific nations revealed this attempt.

In accordance with the demand of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries are trying to emerge as the master of Asia, and they have been deeply involved in the U.S. imperialists' policy of war. This is the crime of forcing Japan to once again embark on the dangerous road of war, totally violating the interests of the Japanese people.

Reagan's junket to Japan was a powder-reeking junket of war, and his recent talks with Nakasone were the continuation of the war conference which they held in Washington in January of this year.

Because of the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, the situation in Korea and Asia has been greatly strained as never before, and the dark cloud of war is hanging low. Japan and South Korea have been converted into the source of a new war and into the hotbed of a nuclear war, making the peace-loving people of Asia and the world greatly concerned over this. They are keenly watching the indiscreet war maneuvers of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries; they are resolutely denouncing and rejecting these maneuvers. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries will gain nothing from their war maneuvers.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET REVOLUTION OBSERVED

Moscow 7 Nov Events Reported

SK091545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 8 (KCNA) -- A military parade and a demonstration of working people took place at the Red Square in Moscow on November 7 in celebration of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Dmitry Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of defense of the USSR, made a speech before the soldiers lined up at the square and demonstrators. Outlining the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, he said:

The imperialist circles, primarily those of the United States, and its NATO allies follow the course in international affairs which is hostile to the cause of peace and the freedom of nations. They launched the arms race which is unprecedented by its scope, they organize provocations and criminal acts of subversion against the USSR and other socialist countries, they strive to suppress the national liberation movement with the force of arms, brazenly trample underfoot the sovereignty and dignity of independent countries. However, no one can turn back the wheel of history.

It is high time everybody whom it concerns understood that we shall always be able to ensure the security of the USSR, our friends and allies. This has always been so, and will always continue to be! We will not allow anyone to achieve military superiority over us. He touched upon the step taken by the Soviet Union in reply to the siting of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

In conclusion, he declared that the armed forces of the USSR are vigilantly and reliably guarding the gains of the October Revolution.

That day, the Soviet Government arranged a banquet in the Kremlin Palace of Congress. A speech was made by Nikolai Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Earlier, on November 5, celebration was held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. A report was made there by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee.

Friendship Meeting

SK090430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 (KCNA) -- A friendship meeting was held on the Korean-Soviet Friendship Kochang Cooperative Farm on November 8 on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Personages concerned and farmers there were present at the meeting. Soviet Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov and his embassy officials in Pyongyang were invited there. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting.

NODONG SINMUN Article

SK080718 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0719 GMT 7 Nov 83

NODONG SINMUN 7 November article: "The 66th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution"]

[Text] Sixty-six years have passed since the victory in the Great October Socialist Revolution. On this occasion, the Korean people are extending warm congratulations and greetings to the fraternal Soviet people. Sixty-six years ago, the Russian working class and working masses under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party crushed the reactionary rule by the landowner and capitalist classes through revolutionary violence and won a brilliant victory in the socialist revolution.

With the victory of the October Revolution, the first state with a proletariat dictatorship was established on the broad Russian land. The people of that nation stepped onto the road of rewarding struggle to create a new life, getting rid of exploitation and suppression.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has indicated: The Russian working class and working masses under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party overthrew the reactionary rule by the landowner and capitalist classes and victoriously carried out the socialist revolution and thus established the first worker-peasant state in human history, ushering in a new era, the transition to socialism from capitalism.

The October Revolution was an epochal event which effected the basic turn in the development of human history. It was a majestic declaration proclaiming that the world's capitalist system had begun to collapse for the first time in human history and that the new era of socialism and communism, the bright future of mankind, was approaching.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution was a precious fruition of the ideas and leadership of Lenin. If Lenin had not put forth Leninism -- the theory, strategy, and tactics for proletariat revolution in the era of imperialism -- and had not led the Russian working class and the Bolshevik Party to the struggle, arming them with Leninism, the first socialist state in the world would not have appeared.

This proved a precious truth that the leader plays a decisive role in the revolutionary movement of the working class. Since the October Revolution, the Soviet people have courageously pioneered the road to socialism, expelling various frenzied attacks by the antirevolutionary forces while being encircled by the imperialists. They rescued the peoples of many nations from the danger of fascist enslavement by defeating fascist Germany and the Japanese imperialists, thus greatly contributing to the achievement of their national liberation.

After the war, the Soviet people rehabilitated the destroyed national economy and built their country into an advanced industrial power in a brief period. This is the result of the leadership of the CPSU and the devoted efforts of the Soviet people.

Today the fraternal Soviet people are vigorously carrying out the struggle for achieving the decisions of the 26th party congress and the decisions of the plenary meetings in November 1982 and in June this year under the leadership of the CPSU, headed by Yu.V. Andropov.

Socialist competition is being actively waged in all domains of the national economy to attain by index this year's plans and tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Labor and production efficiency is being promoted and industrial output increased by enhancing efficiency in the production and quality of products and by intensifying labor discipline.

The CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the people are struggling against the reckless expansion of nuclear arms and the new war provocation maneuvers by the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, and are striving to safeguard the Soviet state, dealing with the situation, which has been strained by the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers, and to ensure peace and security in Europe and in the world.

Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, has recently denounced on many occasions the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to deploy the medium-range U.S. missiles in West Europe and has advanced reasonable plans for ensuring peace and security in Europe. Our people congratulate the fraternal Soviet people for all their successes in carrying out the socialist and communist cause and highly appraise the affirmative proposals and efforts of the Soviet party and government to ensure peace and security in Europe and in the world.

History has advanced far since the victory of the October Socialist Revolution, and the features of the world have been basically changed. Today, socialism has won victories in many nations of the world, and several hundred million people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are creating new lives after breaking the chains of colonial suppression. This is a great turn effected in achieving the cause of the working class and is a historic victory that has been won with the blood of communists, revolutionaries, and revolutionary people in many nations.

The imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, do not accept these historic realities and are running amok to continuously hinder the course of reforming the world. They are viciously perpetrating anticommunist campaigns against socialist countries and military adventures that threaten the progressive people in many parts of the world, frantically adhering to maneuvers for aggression and war. The imperialists, however, cannot block by any maneuver the vigorous advance of the world's people toward the independence, sovereignty, and socialism.

The peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union have forged solid bonds of friendship on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They are class brothers and comrades-in-arms jointly struggling to achieve common ideals and goals.

Recognizing the DPRK as the sole legitimate state of the Korean people, the USSR formed diplomatic relations with our country before anyone else and is supporting and encouraging our people's socialist construction and cause of national reunification.

Today, the traditional DPRK-USSR friendship is developing with each passing day. Our people believe that the DPRK-USSR friendship, which overcame the stern trial of history, will be continuously strengthened and developed in the future, too. We sincerely wish the Soviet people new success in the struggle to strengthen the might of the nation and to preserve world peace and security.

NODONG SINMUN URGES IMPLEMENTATION OF MASS LINE

SK110305 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2235 GMT 10 Nov 83

[NODONG SINMUN 11 November special article: "Implementation of Mass Line Is the Basic Demand of the Revolutionary Guidance Method"]

[Text] The theory on the revolutionary guidance method is unique theory advanced by our party. The socialist and communist cause -- the revolutionary cause of the working class -- is a serious and complicated struggle which basically reforms the world and is a gigantic struggle in which the broad masses participate. Therefore, this cause can be victorious only when the correct guidance method is ensured, together with the correct guidance idea and correct theory.

Putting forth the question of guidance method as one of the basic questions for victory in the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song extensively elucidated this question. In particular, he newly delineated and perfected the guidance method of the party in power and the method of guiding socialist and communist construction. This is of great significance in developing the revolutionary theory of the working class and in implementing the revolutionary cause. Newly advancing the theory on the guidance method for the first time in history and systematizing it as a part of a unique composition are important ideological and theoretical achievements made by the great leader.

The treatise, "Let Us Advance Upholding the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, is of great significance in developing the theory on the guidance method. One of the important issues on the theory of the guidance method that is elucidated in this treatise is the delineation of the basic demand of the revolutionary guidance method and is the clear explanation of the fundamental questions for implementing such a demand.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, said the following: The basic demand in the revolutionary guidance method is to implement the revolutionary mass line. Correctly organizing and stimulating the masses, the masters of and the persons directly involved in revolution and construction, are the key to solving all the problems.

Functionaries should adhere to the principles to thoroughly safeguard the people's interests and devotedly serve the people, to indoctrinate the workers and learn from them, and to solve all questions by mobilizing the masses.

It is an important and fundamental question in correctly ensuring the guidance of the revolution and construction to correctly define the basic demand of the revolutionary guidance method. The basic demand in the guidance method serves as a guideline to be adhered to in guiding the masses.

Our party provided a firm guarantee for victoriously leading the socialist and communist construction by scientifically delineating the demand in the revolutionary guidance method based on the *chuche* idea, which corresponds to the essence of the guidance of the masses.

The basic demand in the revolutionary guidance method elucidated by our party is to implement the mass line. The essence of the revolutionary guidance is to make the masses firmly safeguard the position of the masters with the awareness that they are the masters of the revolution and construction and fulfill the role of masters.

The revolutionary mass line is to encourage the masses to adhere to the position of masters for the revolution and construction and to fulfill the role of masters. The mass line demands that the party of working class solves all the problems by assuming the position of serving the people and masses, giving priority to their interests.

The fundamental aim of the revolution and construction is to achieve the people's interests and demands for the enjoyment of an independent and creative life, freeing themselves from various subjugations. Thus, the party of the working class should not assume a position of ruling the people and masses in leading the revolution and construction, but should assume a position of serving the people and masses. It should also take it as an iron rule to pay greatest attention to the people's interests and to solve everything in accordance with these interests.

Thus, the party can not only perform the role of guiding the masses correctly but also can make the people and masses adhere to the position of masters of the revolution and construction and fulfill the role as masters.

The mass line also demands that the party of the working class teach the masses and learn from the masses, deeply mingling with them, and solve everything by organizing and mobilizing the masses.

The revolution and construction are works carried out by the people and the masses and can be pushed ahead only by their strength. The mission of the party of the working class is to lead the people and masses so as to win the victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction work with their own strength.

Therefore, the position and role of the working people and working masses will be enhanced when the revolutionary party of the working class shares the destiny of the masses and solves all problems by depending on the strength and wisdom of the masses, thus expediting the revolution and construction.

The revolutionary mass line shows the most scientific and revolutionary way for the people and the masses to firmly maintain the position of masters and to enhance the role of masters to the maximum.

The fact that the basic demand in the revolutionary guidance method lies in implementing the mass line is an idea of guiding the masses delineated by our party which assumes the *chuche* idea as its guidance line. The revolutionary mass line is based on the new *chuche*-type outlook on the working masses.

The working people and working masses are the masters of revolution and construction and the basic forces pushing ahead with the revolution and construction. Those who conquer nature and create material production means are the working people and working masses; those who destroy the outdated society and construct a new society are the working people and working masses.

The revolutionary mass line is a basic demand in the revolutionary guidance method proceeding from the chunch-type outlook on the position and role of the working class in the revolution and construction.

In this lies the source of the strength of the revolutionary mass line. The fact that our party elucidated the basic demand in the revolutionary guidance method is of great significance in correctly leading the masses.

With the elucidation of the idea that the mass line is the basic demand in the guidance method, the fundamental issue which the party of the working class should preserve without fail in guiding the masses had been put forth.

Success in all works depends on the attitude and position that the people assume toward these works. Success in organizing and mobilizing the masses depends on the attitude and position that the party of the working class assumes in guiding the masses. This very question was clearly delineated by the idea on the revolutionary mass line.

Indeed, our party's advancing of the idea on the basic demand of the revolutionary guidance method effected a new turning point in guiding the revolution and construction.

Implementing the revolutionary mass line is an important issue for firmly uniting the people around the party and the leader and vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction by organizing and mobilizing them.

In order to effect upsurges in production and construction by thoroughly embodying the principle in management and guidance of socialist economy put forth by our party, we should implement the mass line.

Only when our functionaries implement the revolutionary mass line, can they conduct economic guidance for the lower echelons in accordance with the demand of the Tae'an work system and fulfill the plans of national economy without fail by inspiring the zeal and initiative of the broad masses, giving priority to political work. Thus, they can successfully attain the magnificent 10 prospective goals.

We should establish the correct work system and work method to implement the mass line. The most important issue in this is to improve the functionaries' work method and work style. Those who should correctly implement the mass line are none other than the functionaries -- the commanding staffs of the revolution.

Thus, how the mass line is implemented depends largely on the activities and role of the functionaries. The mass line can be achieved by the functionaries' work method and work style. It is an important issue for the functionaries in implementing the mass line to improve their work method and work style with the lofty party spirit, the spirit of the working class, and patience. When the party of the working class seizes power, some unprepared functionaries may show a tendency toward bureaucratism, going against the revolutionary mass line. This may bring about a failure in properly implementing the party's policy and a result of alienating the party from the masses.

Deeply understanding the great effect to be exerted on the functionaries' work method and work style in implementing the mass line, our party directs great attention to constantly improving them.

The basic policy which our party preserves in improving the functionaries' work method and work style to meet the basic demand of the revolutionary guidance method is to achieve the Chongsanri spirit and the Chongsanri method -- the work method of the anti-Japanese guerrillas created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The work method of the anti-Japanese guerrillas is one which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally created during the period of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. The Chongsanri spirit and the Chongsanri method are what our party embodied and developed in its traditional work method so as to meet the new historic conditions in socialist construction.

Therefore, the policy which our party adheres to in improving the work method and work system is, in essence, to firmly establish the great leader-type method. The establishment of the great leader-type work method enables us to establish the revolutionary work method corresponding to socialist and communist society and popular work style, eliminating various incorrect work methods and work styles handed over from the outdated society.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is not only showing the brilliant road for the people and masses to advance with the great idea but is also leading the people and the masses to the victory of the revolution with the refined leadership.

In this course, he created and perfected the revolutionary work method and popular work style. The revolutionary work method created by the respected leader is a model of the work method of the party of the working class.

Our party's policy for establishing the great leader-type work method is the policy showing a genuine road of improving work method and work style in accordance with the basic demand in the revolutionary guidance method and is the most just policy to establish the communist-type work method and work style.

Our party's firm will to accelerate the revolution and construction in accordance with the teachings of the respected leader comrade Kim Il-song is included in the policy or establishing the great leader-type work method.

When we thoroughly implement the leader-type method in accordance with our party's policy, deeply understanding the history of leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we can vigorously accelerate the cause of the Chuche-orientation of the entire society by building the masses and successfully carry out all tasks facing the party.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF TOGOLESE ENVOY

SK101603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today received credentials from Boumbere Alassounouma, newly appointed Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Togo to our country. Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and an official of the Togolese Embassy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador after receiving the credentials.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT

Visit to DMZ

SK130327 Seoul YONHAP in English 0319 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Camp Liberty Bell, Korea, Nov 13 (YONHAP) -- On the second day of his state visit to South Korea, U.S. President Ronald Reagan Sunday braved chilly late autumn weather and North Korean threats to visit American troops in the tense Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), and said: "There is no better proof of the relationship between strength and freedom than right here on the DMZ in Korea."

The 71-year old American leader, the first U.S. President to visit the inter-Korean border, also told American soldiers stationed at a guard post only one kilometer from North Korea that "you are on the front lines of freedom."

"You stand between the free world and the armed forces of a system hostile to everything we believe in as Americans. The communist system to the north is based on hatred and oppression. Its attack against the leaders of the South Korean Government in Rangoon made clear what kind of enemy you face across the DMZ, Reagan said.

Reagan was referring to the North Korean bombing attack on a visiting South Korean presidential delegation in the Burmese capital Oct 9 that killed four Burmese and 17 South Koreans including four Cabinet ministers and some of President Chon Tu-hwan's key aides.

American presidents in the past have visited U.S. troops stationed at U.S. Army units north of Seoul, but Reagan is the first American president to travel to the DMZ where North Korean soldiers and their South Korean and American counterparts face each other. Reagan, who took out 20 minutes for a worship service in what normally serves as the motor pool for Camp Liberty Bell overlooking the DMZ, underlined the importance of the role of U.S. troops in South Korea. "If freedom is to survive, if peace is to be maintained, it will depend on us," Reagan said. "Your commitment in Korea exemplifies this heavy responsibility."

Reagan spoke of the last American casualties in the DMZ area, the murder of two American officers in August 1976 by axe-wielding North Korean soldiers, and said: "Let me state for the record: Nothing like that had better happen again." About 38,000 American troops are stationed in South Korea, about one quarter of them near the DMZ.

Further on DMZ Visit

SK131124 Seoul YONHAP in English 1053 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Seoul, Nov 13 (YONHAP) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan choppered to a South Korean Army base on a western front line after a brief lunch with American soldiers at Camp Liberty Bell Sunday. He was received by South Korean Defense Minister Yun Song-min, Army Chief of Staff Hwang Yong-si and the unit commander. After a 21-gun salute, the first U.S. President to enter the Demilitarized Zone dividing South and North Korea, watched a parade and a Korean martial art (taekwondo) demonstration by the unit soldiers.

A South Korean Army officer who presided over the ceremony explained to Reagan that the unit was named "Paekma (white horse)" after a peak on which it had destroyed three Chinese Army divisions during the 1950-53 Korean war. The Paekma unit also took part in the Vietnam war, the officer added. He appeared to be fascinated especially by the martial art demonstration and said of the participants "they look just like stuntmen." Reagan presented a silver cup with the U.S. presidential seal to the unit commander and gave a military salute to the demonstrators.

Chon Praises DMZ Visit

SK131640 Seoul YONHAP in English 1636 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 14 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Sunday praised U.S. President Ronald Reagan for his courageous visit to the high-tension Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) between South and North Korea, saying he had ordered his forces to be prepared against any North Korean attack on the U.S. President.

While posing for photographers prior to beginning their second round of talks, Chon, referring to Reagan's DMZ visit, said "only leaders with courage, determination and fortitude can make such a visit."

Chon stressed the symbolic importance of Reagan's visit to the DMZ, adding, however, "Personally I had hoped you would not visit such a dangerous place." "I have ordered my forces to be prepared at all times to place artillery barrage between you and enemy. I was receiving reports minute by minute," Chon recalled.

Chon-Reagan Summit

SK131351 Seoul YONHAP in English 1338 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 13 (YONHAP) -- Visiting U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Sunday agreed that trade protectionism in any form should be repelled, and that increasing bilateral trade on the basis of free trade was desirable for the progress of the two countries' economies.

During their second summit meeting held in the Chongwadae presidential mansion for about one hour and 40 minutes starting at 6 p.m., Reagan and Chon reviewed world economy, international, diplomatic affairs, inter-Korean issues and other matters of mutual concern, Korean chief presidential Press Secretary Hwang Son-pil said. Chon explained to Reagan various measures taken by his government to improve the foreign investment climate, and called for a stepped-up U.S. cooperation and favor until South Korea's gross national product reaches 100 billion dollars, Hwang said.

Chon also briefed Reagan on Seoul's steady move to promote inter-Korea dialogue and peaceful national unification, and Reagan, in return, showed strong support but declared that the United States will not open dialogue with North Korea without a full and equal participation by South Korea, he said. Chon also briefed Reagan on his proposal for a summit meeting among Pacific basin countries and the subsequent responses, and Reagan assured him that the United States as a Pacific country will do its best to insure peace and security in this part of the world. In this regard, the two presidents agreed that the Pacific basin countries, in view of the increasing importance of the Pacific region, should strengthen their multilateral relations in educational, monetary, scientific, technical and cultural fields.

Reagan supported the open-door policy South Korea has been pursuing to step up relations, especially with Third World nations, transcending political systems and ideologies.

Key members of the Korean and American sides attended the Chongwadae meeting for the first hour, and Reagan and Chon proceeded to have exclusive talks for another 40 minutes, Hwang said.

On hand at the Chongwadae summit meeting from the Korean side were Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, Finance Minister Kim Man-che, Ambassador to Washington Yu Pyong-hyon, Presidential Secretary General Kang Kyong-sik, and six other senior presidential secretaries, while nine U.S. officials were present in addition to President Reagan.

Among the nine Americans were Secretary of State George Shultz, Ambassador to Korea Richard L. Walker, Counselor to the President Edwin Meese III, Chief of Staff and assistant to the President James A. Baker III, Deputy Chief of Staff Michael K. Deaver, National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury R. T. McNamara, assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul M. Wolfowitz, and staff member of the National Security Council Gaston Sigur.

Reagan Departs 14 Nov

SK140203 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Seoul, Nov 14 (YONHAP) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan left here Monday morning winding up a three-day state visit, the second and final leg of his six-day Asian tour. He visited Tokyo for four days before coming to Seoul. More than one million people lined the streets to Kimpo International Airport to bid farewells to Reagan and his wife Nancy.

In two rounds of summitry with South Korean President Chun Tu-hwan, Reagan reaffirmed "the continuing strong commitment of the United States to the security of the Republic of Korea." Reagan said the security of South Korea is "pivotal to the peace and stability of Northeast Asia and in return, vital to the security of the United States."

Reagan-Chun Joint Statement

SK131516 Seoul YONHAP in English 1446 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 13 (YONHAP) -- The following is the text of the joint statement between Korean President Chun Tu-hwan and United States President Ronald W. Reagan:

1. At the invitation of President Chun Tu-hwan, the President of the United States and Mrs. Ronald W. Reagan paid a state visit to the Republic of Korea from November 12 to 14, 1983. The two presidents met at the Blue House on November 12 and again on November 13 for discussions of both bilateral and world affairs. The talks were held in a most cordial and open atmosphere.

President Reagan addressed the National Assembly, visited field installations of both the Korean and the United States Armed Forces, and also met with senior Korean officials, other Korean citizens, and a group of American businessmen.

2. President Chun expressed his appreciation to President Reagan for America's steadfast support in the wake of the tragedies which the people of Korea have endured so recently: the September 1 Soviet attack on a Korean civil airliner, and the October 9 North Korean terrorist attack in Burma which tragically claimed the lives of 17 innocent Koreans, among them many of the nation's most important leaders in economics, diplomacy, and politics.

Both Presidents noted the thorough and conclusive investigation by the Government of Burma of the Rangoon bomb atrocity, which has produced unequivocal evidence that the North Korean regime perpetrated this deliberate act of state terrorism. They agreed that such acts cannot be tolerated, and called for effective international sanctions against North Korea. President Reagan affirmed his admiration for the resolution and courage of the Korean people and their leaders in the face of these barbaric acts.

President Chon expressed his condolences to President Reagan and the American people on the tragic loss of life caused by the October 23 attack on the United States Marine barracks in Beirut. President Chon and President Reagan joined in declaring the unswerving opposition of the Korean and American peoples to such acts of terrorism, and pledged continued efforts to remove the scourge of terrorism from the earth.

3. The two heads of state exchanged views on a variety of international issues of mutual concern. President Reagan outlined United States determination to strengthen the defenses of the United States and its allies around the world, to bring about a reduction of tensions in volatile regions such as the Middle East, and to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union to reduce the global deployment of strategic weapons.

President Chon explained in detail the overall security situation on the Korean peninsula with particular reference to the continuing threat from North Korea, reflected in its military buildup and aggravated by its domestic problems.

Both Presidents reaffirmed the importance of maintaining deterrence and stability on the Korean peninsula, thereby ensuring peace there and in Northeast Asia, a region of critical strategic significance.

President Reagan stated that the United States would continue to fulfill its role and responsibilities as a Pacific power, dedicated to maintaining peace and stability in the region. President Chon avowed his full support for these efforts.

4. In particular, President Reagan noting that the security of the Republic of Korea is pivotal to the peace and stability of Northeast Asia and in turn, vital to the security of the United States, reaffirmed the continuing strong commitment of the United States to the security of the Republic of Korea. The two Presidents pledged to uphold the obligations embodied in the Republic of Korea-United States mutual defense treaty signed in 1953, noting the success of that alliance in deterring aggression for more than thirty years.

President Reagan stressed that the United States would continue to maintain United States forces in Korea and to strengthen their capabilities. President Chon reaffirmed his support for the presence in Korea of American military forces as part of the United Nations and Combined Forces Commands.

President Reagan noted that Korea spends six percent of its GNP on defense and further noted that the efforts of the Republic of Korea to modernize and upgrade its defense capabilities. The two Presidents concurred that this program is essential if peace is to be maintained. President Reagan reconfirmed that the United States will continue to make available the weapons systems and technology necessary to enhance the strength of Korea's Armed Forces.

5. President Chon explained the Korean Government's continuing efforts for the resumption of dialogue between South and North Korea and its policy for peaceful reunification with a view to easing tensions on the Korean peninsula and achieving the Korean people's long-cherished aspiration for peaceful reunification. Expressing support of the United States for the sincere and patient efforts of the Republic of Korea, President Reagan especially noted President Chon's comprehensive proposal for democratic reunification through national reconciliation put forth on January 22, 1982.

President Reagan reconfirmed that the United States would not undertake talks with North Korea without full and equal participation of the Republic of Korea. The two Presidents reaffirmed that any unilateral steps toward North Korea which are not reciprocated toward the Republic of Korea by North Korea's principal allies would not be conducive to promoting stability or peace in the area.

6. President Reagan expressed his admiration and support for the expanding and increasingly active international diplomacy of the Republic of Korea, and took note of the determination of the Republic of Korea to pursue an open door policy of dialogue with all nations.

The two Presidents noted the significance of their respective nation's roles as the hosts to important global gatherings and events, including the Los Angeles Olympics of 1984 and the Seoul Olympics of 1988. Both countries will abide by their commitments to admit representatives of all nations to participate in these international events.

7. Recognizing the growing importance of the Asia-Pacific region and also the growing sense of community among the Pacific rim countries, the two Presidents agreed that frequent exchanges at all levels among the nations of the Pacific are necessary to enhance regional cohesion. They also agreed that multilateral relations among the countries in the region should be further strengthened in the fields of trade, finance, science, technology, culture, and tourism.

8. The two Presidents expressed their belief that the Republic of Korea should be accepted in the United Nations pursuant to the principle of universality of the U.N. and that the entry of the Republic of Korea to the U.N. would contribute both to the reduction of tensions on the Korean peninsula and the maintenance of international peace. President Reagan promised continuing support for the entry of the Republic of Korea into the U.N.

9. The two Presidents affirmed the importance of defending and strengthening freedom and the institutions that serve freedom, openness and political stability.

10. President Chon and President Reagan exchanged views on a range of economic issues. They noted the importance of ensuring that global economic recovery not be hindered by reversion to protectionism. In particular, President Reagan welcomed the trade liberalization measures being undertaken and planned by the Korean Government, despite its continuing deficit in foreign trade and the global trend of protectionism. Both Presidents agreed that such steps are an example of the positive actions all trading nations must take to defend the world trade system against protectionist attacks and recognized an urgent need for concerted international efforts in this direction.

Both Presidents noted with satisfaction the continued expansion of bilateral trade, which totaled over 11 billion dollars in 1982, making the Republic of Korea one of the United States' most important trading partners and fifth largest market for United States agricultural products, and the United States the Republic of Korea's largest trading partner in exports as well as imports. They agreed that this continued growth of bilateral trade attests to the vitality of U.S.-Korean economic relations.

President Chon also expressed his appreciation for President Reagan's strong commitment to free trade and hoped that the Republic of Korea's major export commodities will be given greater access to United States market with the continuation of the Republic of Korea's eligibility for GSP benefits on a non-discriminatory basis. President Reagan took note of President Chon's views on these issues. In this regard, both Presidents recognized the necessity of coordinated actions by their respective governments to reduce various tariff and non-tariff barriers.

11. President Chon explained the recent efforts by the Korean Government to create a more favorable environment for foreign investment in the Republic of Korea and invited the United States to take advantage of such improved opportunities. Both Presidents noted that a hospitable climate for foreign investors in both countries will continue to contribute to the flow of technology and to an expansion of employment opportunities in the Republic of Korea and the United States. Both Presidents also noted that the continued participation of American firms in the Republic of Korea's major development projects by providing competitively-priced and high-quality goods and services is another indication of the strong and cooperative economic ties that link the Republic of Korea and the United States.

12. President Chon and President Reagan discussed prospects for further broadening cooperation in the fields of technology and energy. They agreed to further promote programmes for scientific and technological cooperation.

President Reagan assured President Chon that the United States will remain a reliable supplier of energy resources and energy technology, and in particular, that the United States will seek to assist the Republic of Korea to obtain stable energy supplies in the event of a security emergency. In this regard, President Reagan noted positively the Korean Government's efforts to build up energy reserves for economic emergencies. President Chon expressed his appreciation for the United States' pledge, and the Republic of Korea's interest in the purchase and development of energy resources in the United States.

13. President Chon and President Reagan took note of the strong and myriad bonds of friendship and cooperation that have linked the United States and the Republic of Korea in the post-war era, and judged those ties to be in excellent condition. As one reflection of the expanding scope and importance of those relationships, President Reagan informed President Chon of the intention of the United States to establish in the near future a consulate in Pusan, Korea's second greatest city and a focal point of the U.S.-Korean economic intercourse. President Chon welcomed that decision.

President Chon and President Reagan pledged to carry forward the full range of security, political, economic, scientific and cultural meetings and consultations on our joint agenda, in order to maintain and deepen our already excellent relations in those diverse fields.

14. The two Presidents underscored the necessity for the promotion of mutual understanding and exchanges between the Korean and American peoples, and agreed to work toward expanded cultural and educational exchanges. The two Presidents expressed their satisfaction with the promotion of American studies in the Republic of Korea as well as of Korean studies in the United States.

15. President and Mrs Reagan expressed their deep appreciation to President and Mrs Chon for the warm welcome they received in the Republic of Korea, and their heartfelt thanks to the people of the Republic of Korea for the hospitality, graciousness and good will they had been shown.

The two presidents agreed that exchanges of visits between the two Presidents have contributed to the further development of the existing friendly relations between the two countries. In that context, President Reagan asked President Chon to visit Washington again at a mutually convenient time, and President Chon accepted that invitation with appreciation.

Foreign Ministry Official's Statement

SK140156 Seoul YONHAP in English 0129 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 14 (YONHAP) -- The Foreign Ministry here, which made the preparations for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Seoul, said Monday that Reagan's trip was more fruitful than any other U.S. presidential visit to South Korea. A high-ranking ministry official said the joint statement Reagan and President Chon Tu-hwan issued Monday morning showed greater progress on issues facing the countries than those issued after previous U.S. presidential visits.

The official added that the Chon-Reagan communique contained "a special significance." The 15-point statement, summing up the results of the two summit meetings between Reagan and Chon, reaffirmed the United States' continued strong commitment to the security of Korea, and the importance of maintaining war deterrence capability and stability on the Korean peninsula. Reagan leaves here Monday morning ending his three-day state visit.

Although the two countries disagreed on the inclusion of some clauses in the joint statement, they reached a compromise near the close of the final tete-a-tete between Chon and Reagan Sunday evening.

Those participating in the formulation of the statement included Vice Foreign Minister No Chae-won, head of the ministry's American Affairs Bureau Pak Kun-woo and U.S. Embassy Minister Paul M. Cleveland.

Political Parties Assess Visit

SK140743 Seoul YONHAP in English 0703 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 14 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's three major political parties Monday issued statements assessing the results of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's three-day visit here.

Spokesman for the ruling Democratic Justice Party Kim Yong-tae said in a statement that Reagan's visit opened a new era in Korean-U.S. relations, and laid a firm foundation for a new Pacific era at the same time.

United States demonstrated its firm security commitment to South Korea in the joint statement issued by President Chon Tu-hwan and Reagan. Reagan's tour of the Demilitarized Zone dividing South and North Korea allowed him to get a first-hand look at the tension on the Korean peninsula, he said. Agreements on the joint efforts toward free trade and the promotion of bilateral cooperation in other fields, further consolidated Korea-U.S. ties, he said.

Rep. Mok Yo-sang, spokesman for the leading opposition Democratic Korea Party, said his party agrees with Reagan who noted that "the security of South is pivotal to the peace and stability of Northeast Asia and in return vital to the security of the United States."

Reagan's reconfirmation of the U.S. security commitment to South Korea and stress placed upon the need for expanded trade between the two countries is relevant, he said. He added his party especially values the two presidents' affirmation of "the importance of defending and strengthening freedom and the institutions that serve freedom, openness and political stability."

Korea National Party Spokesman Kim Wan-tae said he thought the joint statement has "historical meaning" in that the United States recognized the importance of Korean security in new terms and reconfirmed its mutual security commitment to South Korea. The Korea National Party especially valued the statement's call for the need to expand democratic institutions in South Korea.

Opposition Parties on Visit

SK141321 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 14 Nov 83 p 2

[From column "Central Tower"]

[Text] On 14 November, both the DKP and KNP evaluated Reagan's visit to South Korea as a most successful one which eliminated our concern for security, and welcomed it as noteworthy that such words as freedom, openness, and political stability were mentioned in the communique, in particular.

DKP Floor Leader Yim Chong-ki said that it is very encouraging that the importance of development of democracy was emphasized through the National Assembly address and communique, and that he expected that the government and the ruling party would make specific efforts toward that end.

KNP Floor Leader Kim Chong-ha said close examination should be made of the fact that, while confirming the security commitment toward South Korea more firmly than ever, Reagan stressed the point that the development of democracy is directly linked with security.

Remarks on U.S. Troops Hailed

SK101046 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 9 Nov 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Willingness To Increase U.S. Troops in South Korea: What Is Necessary for the Balance of Military Power on the Korean Peninsula and for Increased Deterrence Power"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan's 7 November remarks that if necessary he would increase American forces in Korea drew wide attention at home and abroad. In view of the fact that Reagan made public such remarks shortly before his visit to Korea and in view of the fact that he said such things at a time when the North Korean puppets showed unusual military movement, in particular, they are significant and timely. He said that the American forces currently stationed in Korea seem adequate, but added that the United States would station more forces there if tensions on the Korean peninsula reached a point where that would be necessary. This has been accepted as an expression of U.S. resolution to exercise deterrence by increasing U.S. troops in South Korea in the event Korea faces a military threat.

It is not the first time that President Reagan stressed the importance of the security of Korea. Whenever he found it necessary to mention it, he has emphasized the strategic value of Korea.

In his letter to President Chon Tu-hwan last May, he reaffirmed that the United States has the resolution and capability to deter aggression on the Korean peninsula. It was, however, the first time that he publicly said that the United States would increase American forces in Korea in an emergency. The consideration for balance of military power between the North and South must have made him say so. More to the point, the North Korean armed forces, which have grown to 700,000-strong, are numerically superior and it is true that North Korea has been rapidly strengthening its naval and air armed forces.

North Korea's weapons systems are organized exclusively for offensive purposes and its armed forces are deployed in the forward areas centering on the truce line. Also, it is widely understood that North Korea has 100,000-strong commando units to be used in irregular warfare which are capable of invading the South from the sky, sea, and ground at any time they choose and of creating chaos in the rear. In his testimony, Sennewald, commander of U.S. forces in Korea, has warned several times in the recent months that North Korea is, on its own, a menace to South Korea. When compared objectively, it is undeniable that our military strength is numerically inferior to North Korea.

The presence of U.S. troops in Korea, therefore, is the leverage that makes up for our inferiority. In fact, U.S. troops in Korea have been serving as a reliable deterrent to the recurrence of a war on the Korean peninsula ever since the end of the Korean war. There have been troubling times, however, when the balance of military power nearly collapsed because of the controversial plans for total withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea initiated by the Nixon and Carter administrations which pursued a reduced role in intervening in the affairs of other countries. Fortunately, with the Reagan administration, which declared a building of a great America, having taken office, the United States has kept its commitment to the defense of Korea, regarding it as a strategically important area.

As has been stated in the communique issued at the end of the Korea-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting, the Reagan administration assumed Korea as an area vitally important to U.S. interests. As a result, we do not have any doubt about the degree of the strength of the U.S. resolution committed to the defense of Korea. There is no doubt that during his visit President Reagan will reaffirm U.S. responsibility for the defense of security in Korea. In particular, we would like to support whole-heartedly his remarks in which he expressed his strong view of the importance of balanced military strength. The judgment that our military power can be superior to North Korea as long as U.S. troops are stationed in Korea is correct. It is all the more encouraging that President Reagan has expressed an intention to increase U.S. troops in Korea in an emergency or in the event the balance of military power on the Korean peninsula is at jeopardy. In order to drive a wedge so that North Korea, a group of irrational bellicose elements, would not dare provoke an adventure of reinvading the South, the united combat capability of the Korean and U.S. Armed Forces should be increased to the level where they overwhelm the North Korean military strength.

For this reason, the current balance of military power between the North and South, in which we find our military strength at parity with North Korea or slightly superior to it, does not render us more secure. We may put our minds at peace if we are assured by the United States that it would send additional troops to Korea when it judges that tensions on the Korean peninsula have reached a point where that would be necessary. If for no other reason than such remarks by President Reagan, we earnestly hope that during his stay in Korea, Korea and the United States will strengthen Korea-U.S. unity and military ties, remembering the significance of Reagan's remarks about the possibility of increasing military strength in Korea.

Peace Assurances Praised

SK130054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Assuring Peace in Korea"]

[Text] In the evolution of world history, East Asia is certainly becoming "the new frontier" in the world. From a geopolitical perspective, the Korean peninsula serves as a lynchpin in the region's stability. Unfortunately, in the Communist-ruled northern half of the peninsula, as repeatedly demonstrated by its dangerous adventurism, there continues to exist an unpredictable element that, if unchecked, would trigger a global war.

Thus the firm resolve of Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Ronald Reagan to keep peace and stability here bears global implications in a genuine manner of partners. Drawing our consonance is President Reagan's advocacy of "peace through strength" which is shared by President Chon who said: "Peace is not maintained merely by crying for it or shouting its name; it can only be maintained through strong will backed by adequate power."

During his just-completed trip to Tokyo, President Reagan agreed with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on the need to strive for lasting peace and stability on the Korean peninsula. This followed their shared perception of the recent Rangoon bombing massacre perpetrated by North Korea. Reagan condemned it as "inexcusable conduct challenging world peace and order" while Nakasone described it as "impermissible." Subsequently, Tokyo has made its intent known to take "a very severe attitude" toward Pyongyang and Reagan indicated Washington's readiness to augment American troops in Korea if and when deemed necessary. These surely are practical efforts required to cope with threats to peace that exist in the Korean peninsula, the Middle East, the Caribbean and the Northwest Pacific.

As Reagan sees it, several high-tension areas or potential flash-points in the world are the results of Soviet involvement in one form or another. The Pyongyang and Communists have obviously made themselves available to serve the Soviet world strategy, as seen in Grenada and elsewhere. Foiled again in their plot in Rangoon, they must find themselves in a dilemma of having to resort to more blatant adventurism.

Because of our conviction that peace and stability in the peninsula is at the core of the peace in Northeast Asia and the world as a whole, we have made every effort and are firmly united in the endeavor to fulfill the paramount goal of achieving peaceful national unification. An international environment that can assure peace and stability in Northeast Asia is essential for it. We share President Reagan's "most heartfelt wish that one day the vigil will no longer be needed." To our regret, however, this requires more effort than others might expect because of the unpredictable belligerency of the northern Communists who, in Reagan's words, are "perched and primed for conflict." As President Chon aptly said, they are fanatic terrorists who pay attention only to counterforce. It is our belief that sincere dialogue with Pyongyang can be expected only when we have sufficient strength.

Such being the case, we are heartened to see Korea and the U.S. reaffirm their resolve to deter aggression and keep peace through stepped-up cooperation as close allies. In spite of formidable threats from the north, we have made remarkable economic progress. Yet, our national defense burden still remains very heavy and, therefore, it is imperative to keep ourselves economically viable. We hope that this will be taken into consideration in the summit talks. To further cement bonds of friendship between Korea and the United States, marked this year by the opening of the second century of formal relations, the openhearted talks between the two heads of state are hoped to be fruitful. President Reagan's visit is monumental in that regard and the cornerstone for a new Pacific era and ever-lasting peace Northeast Asia will hopefully be laid.

Reagan's Visit Assessed

SK141315 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Nov 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Reagan's 3-day Stay in Seoul: The Joint Statement That Stressed Solidarity Through Unreserved Dialogue"]

[Text] His stay in Seoul for 2 nights and 3 days was a kind of gentle excitement for all of our people. Even if nobody had talked about it, a sense of gladness might still have undulated spontaneously throughout the country, as it did. This reflected the relationship between the two countries which is at its apex. Reagan has sufficiently convinced us of the presence of the United States as an ally and of its strength.

What struck us most forcibly during his stay in Korea was his positive attitude. When he visited an observation post at the forefront and when he looked at the North through binoculars -- the first such act by a U.S. President -- there was no sign of the negative attitude shown by U.S. leaders when they were talking about the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea. Meanwhile, he stressed security on the Korean peninsula, placed emphasis on the role of Korea, and demonstrated before the world the close cooperative relations between Korea and the United States at the forefront of the free world. It was a warning to the North and an act that symbolizes U.S. determination to cope with the tension in the Northeast Asian region. This was also reflected well in the two Korea-U.S. summit talks. When the leaders of both countries said that they had concurred on the security of Korea and recognized that the security of Korea is necessary for the security of the United States, we sensed that the United States has displayed its power in this region in which tension was increasing in the wake of the bombing in Rangoon.

The joint Korea-U.S. statement issued before President Reagan's departure summed up such a notion. Even though his stay in Korea -- only 2 days and 3 nights -- was a limited one, the fact that he talked with President Chun Tu-hwan and witnessed Korea's reality with his own eyes is very significant. The leaders of both countries have made it clear from each other for the preservation of peace and security on the Korean peninsula, talking to each other about these without reserve. The fact that the leaders of both countries have conducted dialogue in a very courteous, cordial atmosphere, and without reserve shows this. Also, the 15 items in the joint statement -- every one of them clearly shows this. In the joint statement, President Reagan has promised that the United States will positively assist Korea with its modernization of the army and improvement of its combat capabilities in terms of quality, that it will continuously station U.S. troops in Korea, and that it will strengthen the troops' combat capabilities. He also has promised that it will do its best to denounce the anticivilization and inhuman atrocities of North Korea, the world's rogue, by fully mobilizing its diplomatic power.

We would like to pay respect to President Reagan for his positive attitude. He is a man of decision. Once again, he has reassured us that the United States would not respond to North Korea's call for dialogue without the ROK's complete and equal participation in such a dialogue and that no unilateral measure by the United States toward the North will contribute to promoting peace and security in this region unless North Korea's major allies take some equivalent measures toward the ROK.

We have witnessed how frequently the world is mocked by unbridled forces. For this reason, we are more than glad that U.S. President Reagan understood the Korean questions. In the course of discussions and making decisions about the tasks facing the Korean peninsula, which contains many uneasy elements, the leaders of both countries did not focus on the issues that are only related to security and economy. Item No 9 in the joint statement stated that the two presidents have once again noted the importance of the defense and strengthening of the system that contributes to diversity and political stability. Although the mention was terse, it enables us to peer at some of the substance discussed unreservedly between the two leaders to further deepen the relationship between the two countries which is at its apex.

At a time when tensions in this region were heightening, the two countries exchanged views in detail on what should be done to foster the ability to cope with such heightening tensions in this region, concurring in their views in this regard. Of all the things he discussed during his stay in Seoul, the most significant is that President Reagan recognized the importance of this region to U.S. interests. We believe that President Reagan has concluded a significant visit to Korea.

KIDNAPPERS PRESS FRENCH FOR 'CONCRETE PROPOSALS'

BK151024 Hong Kong AFP in English 1004 GMT 15 Nov 83

[By Francis Deron]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Nov 15 (AFP) -- The leader of the Karen insurgent group which kidnapped a French couple in Burma four weeks ago has demanded that Paris make "concrete proposals" for their release, a French journalist said here today. Vincent Leduc, a free-lance reporter-photographer, said the message was conveyed to him by General Bo Mya yesterday in the fortified village of Mae Thawar, one of the Karen rebel bases on the Burmese side of the Thai border.

Mr Leduc said that General Bo Mya expressed dissatisfaction with the indirect contacts he said the French Embassy had made with the Karens in recent days in a bid to free Jacques Bossu, 26, and his wife Martine, 24.

Gen Bo Mya, 57, speaking in Karen dialect through an interpreter, reiterated in the strongest terms the demand for French recognition of the Karen movement, the reporter said. If Paris did not comply, the French couple would be tried by the Karens on December 2, Gen. Bo Mya said. Karen officials hinted to Mr Leduc that the two hostages could be sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for "collaboration with the enemy" although they could appeal.

Gen Bo Mya's demands also included recognition of his autonomist movement by international organizations such as the United Nations and the International Red Cross Committee. He said that his self-proclaimed government, the Karen National Union was expecting hospital equipment, medicine and educational material.

The Karens have been waging their struggle without any foreign aid and have been arming their approximately 4,000 soldiers through the black market. The movement is not recognized by any government. The Karens also told Mr Leduc that once the Bossus were sentenced, they would be subject to regular prison conditions and no longer treated as privileged detainees. So far the Karens have refused to allow the press to see their hostages for "security reasons."

RADIO KAWTHULAY REPORTS ON SEPTEMBER COMBAT

BK081509 (Clandestine) Radio Kawthulay in Burmese to Burma 0430 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] The news of battles fought between the Karen National Liberation Army [KNLA] and the Ne Win-San Yu mercenary troops during 1-30 September 1983 is as follows: The first part of the monthly battle report will concern each battle area; the second part will be a comprehensive account of battles for the month concerning all brigades in all districts

The report on each battle area: Battle area No 1, 1st Brigade, Thaton District area battle news: In September 1983, there was no minor battle as a result of the offensive by the enemy. However, as a result of our offensives, there were two minor battles, three skirmishes, one engagement and five mine attacks.

A total of eight enemy soldiers were killed and five others were wounded. Two enemy soldiers surrendered to us. One from our side laid down his life for the country and people, and two were taken prisoner by the enemy. We captured 1 G-2, 1 G-4, and 100 rounds of assorted ammunition. We lost 1 AR-15 and 200 rounds of assorted ammunition. Two civilians from our side were wounded. Our side shot and killed U Tin, the enemy's council chairman, at Thategon and captured some documents from him.

Battle Area No 2, 2d Brigade, Toungoo District area battle news: In September, there were no offensives by the enemy. But due to our offensive, one engagement and three mine attacks took place. A total of four enemy soldiers were killed and two were wounded in the battles.

Battle Area No 3, 3d Brigade, Myaunglebidin District area battle news: In September, there were no offensives by the enemy. However, as a result of our offensive, one skirmish and one mine attack took place. One enemy soldier was killed in the clashes.

Battle Area No 4, 10th Battalion, Mergui-Tavoy District area battle news: In September, the enemy did not launch any offensives against us. However, as a result of our attacks on the enemy, there were one minor battle and eight skirmishes took place. A total of seven enemy soldiers were killed and nine were wounded. One from our side laid down his life for the country and people, and three of our men were taken prisoner by the enemy. We captured 1 G-2, 283 rounds of assorted ammunition, and 15 assorted magazines. One civilian from our side was wounded. Our unit fired on an enemy watercraft in Kanmaw, completely destroying it. Our unit seized three sets of equipment [preceding word in English], and two knapsacks.

Battle Area No 5, 6th Brigade, Duplaya District battle news: In September, the enemy did not launch any offensive against us. Our side also made no attacks on the enemy. One enemy soldier surrendered to our side. We obtained 2 G-3's, 40 rounds of assorted ammunition, and 4 assorted magazines.

Battle Area No 6, 7th Brigade area battle news: In September, the enemy did not conduct any offensives against us. As result of our offensive, there were four minor battles, four skirmishes, and two mine attacks. A total of 22 enemy soldiers were killed and 190 others were wounded. One enemy soldier surrendered to us. Our unit captured 1 pair of binoculars, 5 G-2's, 2 G-3's, 1 G-4, 1 pistol, 297 rounds of assorted ammunition, and 14 assorted magazines. Five from our side laid down their lives for the country and people, and three were wounded. One from our side surrendered to the enemy. We lost 1 automatic rifle, 25 rounds of assorted ammunition, and 1 magazine. Three of our civilians lost their lives in the clashes while two were wounded.

Monthly bulletin of battles fought during the month of September by all units in all battle areas is as follows:

In September 1983, there was one minor battle as a result of the offensive conducted by the enemy. As a result of our offensives, there were 7 minor battles, 16 skirmishes, 2 engagements, and 11 mine attacks. In these battles, the enemy suffered a total of 42 killed and 206 wounded. Four enemy soldiers surrendered to our side. Seven from our side laid down their lives for the country and people, and three were wounded. One surrendered to the enemy while five others were taken prisoner by the enemy.

We captured 1 pair of binoculars, 7 G-2's, 4 G-3's, 2 G-4's, 1 pistol, 720 rounds of assorted ammunition, and 33 assorted magazines. We lost to the enemy 2 AR-15's, 225 rounds of assorted ammunition, and 1 magazine. Three civilians from our side lost their lives and five were wounded.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS U.S. NICARAGUA POLICY

BK110738 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0422 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Nov (SPK) -- In a statement dated 10 November, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRK strongly condemns the Reagan administration's adventurous moves against Nicaragua and demands an immediate stop to all these hostile acts against this country.

The following is the full text of the statement:

At present, while the criminal U.S. aggression against Grenada together with a vile slander campaign against Cuba and the Soviet Union continues to draw a general reprobation from all over the world, in the United Nations, within the United States itself, and from many of its allies, the Reagan administration is still frantically preparing a direct armed intervention against Nicaragua. The U.S. Government called a meeting of the armed forces commanders of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras in order to work out a plan of aggression against Nicaragua. During that time, an important U.S. force was concentrated in Honduras, from where Somoza bands have doubled their terrorist raids on Nicaraguan territory.

Several U.S. warships are permanently operating in the waters close to Nicaragua while U.S. reconnaissance flights and air attacks continue to grow in number.

These U.S. moves, coming in the wake of the aggression against Grenada and backed by Honduras, Costa Rica, and other reactionary forces, constitute a serious threat to the independence and security of Nicaragua. They create a very dangerous situation which could lead Latin America, especially Central America and the Caribbean, to an armed conflict.

The PRK Government vehemently condemns the bellicose and adventurous policy of the U.S. Administration against Nicaragua and demands that it put an immediate end to its threats, provocations, and all criminal and hostile acts against the Nicaraguan people. The administration of Honduras, too, must cease being used by the United States to commit crimes against the Nicaraguan people.

Together with progressive mankind, the Kampuchean Government and the people reaffirm great solidarity with and all-out support for the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people, who, string in their unity and determination to defend their revolutionary gains and with broad and resolute support of all peace- and freedom-loving peoples throughout the world will win.

KAMPUCHEA, LAOS NATIONAL BANKS AGREE ON PAYMENTS

BK130626 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1149 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Nov (SPK) -- The national banks of Kampuchea and Laos have just reached an agreement on settlement of payments that will serve as basis for trade and nontrade exchanges between the two countries.

During their meeting on 11 November, the two sides, led by Chea Chantho, deputy director of the national bank of Kampuchea, on the one hand, and Sisavat Sisan, first vice chairman of the state bank of the LPDR, on the other, also discussed the forthcoming second high-ranking conference of the banks of the three Indochinese countries to be held in Vientiane.

HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC GROUP ATTENDS COOPERATION MEETING

BK140551 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0419 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Nov (SPK) -- An economic delegation of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic arrived in Phnom Penh this morning to attend the third session of the economic cooperation and technico-scientific commission meeting. The delegation, led by Janos Borbandi, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and vice president of the Council of Ministers, was greeted upon its arrival by Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; and other figures. Hungarian Ambassador Lajos Karsai, Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien, and Lao Ambassador to Kampuchea Thongpeng Souklaseng were also present.

KAMPUCHEA PROMOTES INTENSIFYING EMULATION DRIVE

BK140623 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Nov 83

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Vigorously Intensify the Emulation Drive To Welcome the Forthcoming Fifth Anniversary of the 7 January National Day" -- date not given]

[Text] Emulation is patriotism and vice versa. This is because emulation is a force which enhances all young, old, male, and female citizens -- cadres, people, combatants, and police forces -- to pool all physical, moral, and material efforts to defend and build the country in order to make it more prosperous with every passing day.

During the past almost 5 years under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP and the PRK Government, our entire army and people throughout the country, who have united firmly as one, have enthusiastically and seethingly carried out the emulation drive, thus stabilizing the people's livelihood, restoring the national economy, and rapidly healing the wounds of war and the vestiges left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot regime. We have successfully defended our territorial integrity and, at the same time, scored many new achievements in all fields, thus gradually stabilizing the living conditions of the people throughout the country.

As mentioned in the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on the preparation for the celebration of the PRK national day, during the past 4 years the new regime has brought about brilliant changes in all aspects to our country and each village, commune, and family. Our fatherland and our nation have truly revived and are firmly advancing. This is a brilliant victory for the correct domestic and foreign policies of our party and state, for the powerful unity and valiant determination of our party and state, for the powerful unity and valiant determination of our people of all strata, for the firm unity and militant solidarity of the three fraternal countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos -- and for the firm solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. This victory is also attributable to the assistance and support given by all friends near and far throughout the world. However, all the great victories we scored in the past almost 5 years are just the initial victories of the Kampuchean revolution in the transitional period of advance toward socialism.

Although it is developed, our country still has to face many more difficulties. This is because, on the one hand, our economy has not yet been expanded and the great destruction caused by the U.S. war of destruction and the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime cannot be immediately remedied, and on the other hand, the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have not yet abandoned their ambition to commit aggression against our fatherland.

They are carrying out a war of attrition in all aspects and are supporting and instigating the traitorous groups to launch destructive activities in an attempt to destroy our national construction efforts and our people's stability. Moreover, we still have defects and weak points which must be surmounted to advance our revolution. For this reason, in order to increase our feats for welcoming the fifth anniversary of the PRK national day -- 7 January 1979 to 7 January 1984 -- cadres, army men, police forces, personnel, workers, and people throughout the country, as well as leaders at all levels in the central organizations and localities, must continue to intensify the patriotic emulation drive for the defense and construction of the fatherland. Each of us must enhance the good characteristics of the new regime owned by our people, make every physical and moral effort to strengthen and enhance the confidence in and pride for the new regime and the new Kampuchea, enhance our role as the masters of the country, and, with the spirit of mastery and creative ingenuity, strive to surmount all difficulties in order to successfully implement the resolutions of the party Central Committee and to realize the state's economic and social plan for 1983 and the coming years.

All levels, sectors and units from the central to local levels must improve the propaganda on the vigorous expansion of the great achievements scored by the Kampuchean revolution from 1979 to the present and encourage and persuade the entire party, people, and army to stimulate the three revolutionary movements in order to score victories in the three main goals of fighting the enemy and urging misled persons to return to the fold, increasing production and practicing thrift, and building genuine revolutionary forces.

While enhancing the political quality and maintaining the positive lifestyle of the revolutionaries in the new regime, all levels of the party committee and all sectors and units must stimulate the emulation drive, strive to improve the control work, stimulate the production drive, and facilitate the circulation of goods and supply in order to further improve the people's livelihood, first of all that of cadres, personnel, workers, armed forces members, and the people in the countryside.

The summing up of the emulation drive must be done from the local level upward. Each ministry, unit, locality, and sector must carry out well the selection of model persons, the all-round advanced units, and the advanced units in each field so as to commend and award them in a timely manner and persuade the people to follow their example, thus creating good conditions for the emulation drive of each unit to become more vigorous and successful with every passing day.

To welcome the fifth PRK national day we have stimulated the socialist emulation drive in a seething and vigorous manner throughout the country, thus creating many new achievements and establishments for ensuring the firmness of our national independence, a better and happier life for our people, the glory and prosperity of our fatherland, and the rapid advance toward socialism of our country.

VODK CHARGES VIETNAMESE ARRESTING KHMER SOLDIERS

BK110535 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Nov 83

["News commentary": "In Stoeng Trang District, the Vietnamese Enemy Arrested 400 Khmer Soldiers"]

[Text] Since the beginning of October, in Stoeng Trang District, Kompong Cham Province, the Vietnamese enemy has arrested 400 Khmer soldiers and put them in prison. These range from commanding officers at battalion level to ordinary combatants; some of them simply disappeared. The reason was that they were accused of contacting our guerrillas. At present, in Stoeng Trang District as well as in other places, the Vietnamese enemy no longer trusts Khmer soldiers and state officials it has put in power. It is intensifying this purge everywhere in a savage and barbaric manner.

This shows that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' Khmerization policy in Kampuchea has been disgracefully defeated. Since their aggression in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese have set up and forced our Kampuchean people to serve as Khmer soldiers, militiamen, and at all levels of state authority in order to cover up their act of aggression in Kampuchea. However, our people refused to bow and serve the Vietnamese and have united to fight them instead. That is why the Vietnamese have been unable so far to carry out the Khmerization of their war of aggression in Kampuchea. They have not been able to set up a puppet state administration or a puppet army. They had appointed some people but were forced to purge them continuously. This also shows the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' policy of extermination of our Kampuchean people. In short, they do not need a single Kampuchean; instead, they have arrested and exterminated our Kampuchean people and race.

This criminal act by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors has immensely angered every Kampuchean -- from ordinary people to soldiers, militiamen, and state officials who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese. They all refuse to be arrested and executed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors or to let them exterminate the Kampuchean race at will. They have risen up and united with our Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas to struggle bravely against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to liberate the nation and its territory and safeguard our Kampuchean race.

SIHANOUK-SON SANN TO OPERATE JOINT RADIO STATION

BK140316 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk's FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] have set up a mobile radio station which goes on the air this month, diplomats said yesterday.

The Voice of the People of Cambodia, which will operate from Kampuchea, symbolises increased cooperation between the two non-communist factions in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea which were previously at odds with each other. Prince Sihanouk in June this year threatened to quit the coalition over what he said was the hostility of Prime Minister Son Sann.

The station would be the coalition's mouthpiece and would demonstrate the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea was being resisted. The Khmer Rouge already operates its own mobile station. It was understood cooperation between Sihanoukists and the KPNLF was increasing and was manifested by regular meetings of military and political officers from the two factions.

Apart from the radio station, the two factions will soon open information offices in Tokyo and Canberra in addition to those in Brussels and Stuttgart, West Germany.

But hostility between the two factions and the Khmer Rouge appeared to be on the increase and Pol Pot fighters have repeatedly been accused of attacking their non-communist coalition allies.

An ambush in August in which several Sihanoukists were killed prompted the Prince to bitterly complain to Khieu Samphan and demand compensation for the families of those killed.

Prince Sihanouk is expected to visit Kampuchea in January to receive the credentials of the ambassadors of Mali, Guinea, Senegal and Yugoslavia.

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES 'SINISTER AIM' OF REAGAN VISIT

BK121520 Vientiane Domestic Service In Lao 1200 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Unattributed commentary: "The Japanese People Are Opposed to President Reagan's Visit"]

[Text] On 9 November, Ronald Reagan, the 39th President of the United States, arrived in Tokyo, Japan, under tight security provided by more than 2,000 security guards. The tight security provided to Reagan was to prevent reenactment of the Rangoon bombing incident in which South Korean President Chun Tu-hwan was the target. After his 4-day visit to Japan, President Reagan is **expected** to proceed to Seoul to begin a visit to South Korea.

The world people are closely following President Reagan's visit and are playing a guessing game on the outcome of his trip. Western propaganda machines in particular have tried to paint a rosy picture for Reagan's 4-day official visit to Japan by saying that it is aimed at strengthening relations between the United States and Japan, settling certain problems of economic cooperation between the two countries, and resolving [Ke Khai] tension in the Korean peninsula.

Nevertheless, Western news agencies have clearly pointed out the true objective of President Reagan's long trips. For instance, a UPI dispatch from Tokyo on 8 November said that the talks between the two leaders would be centered on the issue of international security, the discussion between the two great powers on the management of nuclear weapons, and the installation of middle-range missiles. A KYODO news agency report on 7 November noted that Reagan remarked that all efforts of South Korea in strengthening its national defense would contribute to preserving peace in the Korean peninsula.

Nevertheless, everything has now become very clear. After three rounds of talks during the 4-day visit, Reagan has exposed the true primary objective of his visit to Japan: encouraging that country to share military burdens and build up its military might, and compelling Japan to become a U.S. military base in the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance in order to oppose peace, the Soviet Union, and the national liberation and patriotic movements struggling for peace in the Far East, Southeast Asia, and throughout the Asian continent. The issue of economic negotiations was only a deceptive act used as a pretext for making war preparations.

Fully realizing the true sinister aim of the visit, the Japanese and South Korean people have carried out movements in all forms to protest against Reagan's trip to Japan and South Korea. An AFP report on 9 November said that only a few hours before Reagan arrived in Japan, a fire broke out at a hotel which was to be the accommodation for Reagan's entourage. Two more fires were also reported on the same day. In the meantime, some 1,400 Japanese demonstrators staged a protest against Reagan's visit to Japan at a place only 2 km from the airport. The demonstrators threatened to use force to halt Reagan's visit. On the morning of the day Reagan arrived in Japan, some 4,000 Japanese people held a demonstration around the port to protest his visit.

Even though Reagan's arrival in Tokyo was not marred by a 9 October Rangoon-like bombing incident, Reagan could not avoid rousing public opinion denouncing his anti-peace visit to this region. On the contrary, the din of protest and denunciation voiced by the Japanese, South Korean, and world peoples against Reagan's visit to start a war is several hundred times louder than that of the Rangoon bomb blast.

SOVIET FILM WEEK MARKS OCTOBER REVOLUTION

BK101312 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Vientiane, November 10 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao Ministry of Culture in cooperation with the Soviet export firm to Laos, organised here on November 8, the Soviet film week to mark the 66th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. The documentary film on the situation in Vladivostok during the world war was screened to the public for the first time on this occasion, organisers reported.

Present at the premiere were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee and other high ranking Lao officials. The Soviet side was represented by its ambassador to Laos, Vladimir Sobchenko and other embassy staff members. A number of the Soviet filmmakers and casts who are visiting Laos on this occasion were also on hand. The Soviet films will be screened daily in several theatres in Vientiane as well as in projection halls of various ministries.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP ENDS 3-DAY VISIT

BK040459 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The Foreign Relations Ministry delegation of the Republic of Cuba led by Foreign Relations Vice Minister Pelegrin Torras de la Luz left Vientiane for home on the afternoon of 3 November after ending a 3-day official visit to Laos at an invitation of the Lao Foreign Affairs Ministry. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and a number of high-ranking cadres. Luis Reyes Mas, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Laos, saw the delegation off at the airport.

During its stay in Laos, the Cuban delegation met and held discussions with the Lao side in a very warm and friendly atmosphere. The two sides reached a unanimity on all issues raised for discussions, including the issue on the tension in Central America and the Caribbean region where the U. S. imperialists carried out activities in a preparation for an aggression and where they dispatched their troops to occupy Grenada. The delegation also paid a courtesy call on Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, and visited some production bases and historical places in Vientiane Province and municipality.

SOUPHANOUVONG MESSAGE GREETES ANGOLAN NATIONAL DAY

BK121121 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Vientiane, November 12, (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on November 11, has sent a message to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, greeting the 8th anniversary of the P.R. of Angola.

President Souphanouvong, in his message, says "On behalf of the government, the people and on my own behalf, I have a great pleasure to address to you and, through you, to the government and fraternal people of Angola my warmest congratulations and best wishes of happiness, prosperity and success in the struggle against the aggression of the reactionary forces, and the Pretoria regime supported by the imperialists for the safeguard of national independence and sovereignty." Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, also sent, on this occasion, greetings to Paulo T. Jorge, minister of external relations of the P.R. of Angola.

REAGAN TOURS OF JAPAN, S. KOREA REVIEWED

BK110214 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan Reasserts U.S. Role in Asia"]

[Text] What was supposed to have been President Reagan's "grand tour" of Asia has been truncated to a six-day swing through Japan and South Korea. The visits he was supposed to have made to Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines were dropped because of unofficial fears that Manila's opposition parties and radical elements would use the occasion to foment unrest and violence in their attempts to unseat President Marcos. Nevertheless Mr Reagan has stressed that he views this only as a postponement and that he will be making an official visit to our region next year, possible as an extension of his visit to China. In the meantime he and Secretary of State George Shultz are finding plenty to keep them busy in Tokyo.

Although both are gaining a respite from the problems of the Middle East and the Caribbean, they are having to grapple instead with the headache of Japan's 20 thousand million dollar trade deficit with the U.S. Also high on the agenda are efforts to get Japan to increase its defence build-up and spend more of its gross national product in financing it. Japan has already made almost all the concessions it is likely to make on this highly sensitive issue and President Reagan will be hard put to extract further pledges. He is also seeking to persuade Japan to play a more active political role as an ally of the West.

Dominating his talks, though, is the deficit problem. In making yet another attempt to persuade the Japanese to cut down on their exports to the U.S. and ease restrictions on American imports, particularly farm products, he is conducting discussions which in substance are very familiar to us in Thailand. Reducing exports and increasing imports is something the Japanese have not been particularly willing to do and with an election coming up shortly in Japan it is unlikely that Mr Reagan will see much action on his request, although he is certain to receive plenty of assurances that the matter will be further considered.

In South Korea, the U.S. President's attention will be focused on giving a boost to the Seoul government in view of increased threats from the North. Also under discussion will be problems resulting from the downing of the Korean Airlines 747 by a Soviet fighter and the Pyongyang-inspired bombing in Rangoon last month which took the lives of four senior South Korean Cabinet ministers.

The general purpose of Mr Reagan's trip is undoubtedly to demonstrate that the United States remains a Pacific power and that it will meet all its security and political obligations to the region. Before leaving the White House Mr Reagan said he would work hard to foster a new era of equality and economic cooperation and look for ways to make the region even more stable and secure.

These are very praiseworthy objectives and we wish him every success in accomplishing this task. Our only regret is that he had to postpone his planned visit to Bangkok to discuss these self-same topics with us.

SOVIET THREAT IN PACIFIC REGION DISCUSSED

BK131134 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Special report]

[Text] Reports came from Bonn mid of this week. The concern about Soviet naval expansion at Cam Ranh in Vietnam was repeatedly voiced during West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's recent visit to Japan, Indonesia, and India.

The report also said that Western nations share their concern, not only about the Soviet buildup at Cam Ranh naval base, but also at the growing Soviet presence in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Large depots, communication facilities, including radar navigation and radio monitoring equipment and bombproof submarine pens have been built. Construction has also started on missile strength, and this strength has become the greatest cause of concern to the West and Asian states. Even without the missiles, 12 warships could be accommodated in Cam Ranh at any one time. The 37,593-ton aircraft carrier Minsk is there now with its escort vessels. There are also four TU-95 Bear reconnaissance planes which are able to watch the activities of the U.S. 7th Fleet based at Subic Bay in the Philippines. Backfire bombers and long-range craft capable of nuclear strikes exempted from the U.S.-Soviet Salt II accord could be used for surveillance over distances which brought Australia, the Indian Ocean and the west coast of the United States within range.

Earlier, reports revealed that about 40 backfire bombers are already deployed with the **Soviet** Far Eastern Air Force Base near Lake Baykel and on the Kamchatka Peninsula, which is only 8 hours away from Cam Ranh. Another 30 naval-type backfires are also based aboard ships with the Pacific fleet which is the largest in the Soviet Navy and consists of 765 ships, including more than 120 ballistic missiles and attack submarines.

By expanding Cam Ranh, which is situated about halfway between Vladivostok and the Black Sea, Moscow has radically improved its maneuverability from the Pacific to the Gulf. The threat is directed mainly at the narrow seas around South Africa -- the Malacca, Sunda, and Lombok straits -- through which 50 percent of the West's oil and 80 percent of its other strategic materials pass. Should a crisis situation arise in the Persian Gulf, the Soviet Union would be in the position, supported from Cam Ranh Bay, to bloc these straits and hinder any support from being given by the U.S. Pacific fleet.

Previously, the Soviet Pacific fleets based at Kamchatka Peninsula in Siberia were able to remain at sea for 40 days. The new supply and repair facilities at Cam Ranh would allow them to remain 45 days in the Indian Ocean alone. The growing Soviet presence in Southeast Asia and the Pacific has been repeatedly voiced by many Asian leaders, including Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

In his speech addressed in July this year at the third annual World Balance of Power conference in England, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said: Vietnam's acquiescence to the utilization of its strategic bases as important outposts of the Soviet Pacific forces has significantly increased Soviet military capabilities in the region for intelligence monitoring and projecting naval power with potentially grave consequences to the security of all Asian countries.

The ASEAN member countries in particular are seriously concerned about the emerging Soviet-Vietnamese threat to their security. The Thai foreign minister pointed out that by permitting the Soviet fleets to use facilities in Vietnam and Vietnamese occupied Kampuchea, Vietnam has brought about an escalation of the conflict in Kampuchea. The conflict there has a global dimension. In addition to such conventional threats, the Thai leaders also support the Japanese prime minister's concern that Asian security is being increasingly threatened by the deployment of the Soviets' most sophisticated medium-range missiles in the Asian theater.

Currently, more than 100 triple warhead SS-20's have nearly the whole of Asia and the Pacific within their range. And now, our mankind is faced with an unprecedented (?potentiality) for vulnerability.

FOREIGN MINISTRY APPROVES USSR TRADE SEMINAR

BK110155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Nov 83 p 1

[By The Chongkhadiki]

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has approved a Soviet Union seminar on Russo-Thai trade, although it had recommended a ban on a USSR trade exhibition -- a ban unanimously approved by the Cabinet on September 27.

The seminar is scheduled for November 21 to 27 at the Ambassador Hotel, Suhumwit Soi [Street] 11. It has been permitted without a display of Soviet goods.

In an exclusive interview yesterday morning, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila confirmed the Cabinet had banned the exhibition scheduled for mid-October. But when the Russian trade officials said it would be a seminar to promote commerce, he agreed it could be held. This position has been explained to other officials who had agreed with the original Foreign Ministry stand against the Soviet exhibition.

Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun and Industry Minister Op Wasurat had separately confirmed the Cabinet had taken an unanimous decision against the trade fair.

But since the Russians are now holding a seminar rather than an exhibition, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi explained that Thai-Russian trade could well be promoted. He said his ministry had originally recommended to the Cabinet the fair be banned to "demonstrate our displeasure" over the Soviet shooting down of the Korean Airlines 747 in which 269 people were killed, including eight Thai passengers. Moscow's refusal to accept responsibility for the act or apologise for it only cemented the Cabinet's resolve.

The ban was a mild measure, he said. "We did not carry out any such thing as banning Aeroflot flights." ACM Sitthi said much could be done to promote trade with Russia and find new markets for Thai products like tapioca.

Security was an important consideration in the decision to halt the trade exhibition in mid-October, he said, because public feeling against the Soviet action was still high. A bomb had exploded at the Aeroflot office in Silom Road and there had been protests at the Soviet Embassy. "We have to think of the safety of Soviet officials at such a fair," he said.

The merchants said they favoured the seminar in order to increase trade opportunities.

DETAILS OF AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

BK120852 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] His Excellency Robert Hawke, Australian prime minister, his wife, and a delegation of 26 persons will pay an official visit to Thailand as guests of the Thai Government from 19 to 22 November. They will arrive in Bangkok at 1500 on 19 November on a special plane and will depart at about 1530 on 22 November. The entire delegation will stay at the Oriental Hotel.

The Australian prime minister's official visit is aimed at further strengthening Thai-Australian relations and at exchanging views with Thai leaders on political, economic, trade, and investment matters as well as on other matters of mutual interest.

'Warm Welcomed' Expected

BK110207 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke will be "warmly welcomed," despite statements reprimanding ASEAN attributed to him, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told the BANGKOK POST yesterday.

He expressed confidence that there would be a "valuable exchange of views" on any differences between Australia and ASEAN in order to reach "a better understanding." He declined to comment on statements made to the Australian Parliament by Mr Hawke on ASEAN and on Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan.

He said that Mr Dhanabalan had given an interview to an Australian newspaper responding to Australian official opinions on Kampuchea. He rejected an assertion made in Australia that Mr Dhanabalan had "taken upon himself to say what Thailand should do" during Mr Hawke's visit.

"We ASEAN Foreign Ministers discussed certain topics to bring up when Mr Hawke visits Thailand. I am sure that we can have a fruitful and useful meeting with the Australian Prime Minister," he said.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi received a coded report from Thai Ambassador to Australia Chet Sutcharitkun yesterday morning on the discussions held by Mr Peter Henderson, secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, with ASEAN ambassadors. He declined to disclose details of the report or comment on any points that had been raised in Australia.

However, he said, "We intend to be warm and friendly with Mr Hawke and we wish to reach mutually satisfactory understanding between Australia and ourselves and between Australia and Thailand."

In Canberra yesterday Ambassador Chet discussed the row with Mr Hawke and said afterwards: "We have assured the prime minister that Thailand never had any intention of imposing its will on Australia."

Commenting on the row Mr Hawke told the Australian Parliament yesterday that the dispute with ASEAN was getting out of hand, according to a report by the Associated Press. Mr Hawke said that some ASEAN nations were trying to make too much out of the dispute.

"We have taken steps to convey to the ASEAN countries our concern at what has been developing whereby certain spokesman [as published] for the ASEAN countries have overblown a situation where this country, through the foreign affairs minister, explained the position in the United Nations in regard to their relations in Kampuchea," he said. "We were at one with the ASEAN countries in the trust of their position in regard to their position in Kampuchea," Mr Hawke said.

But, he added, "because of the emphasis on this horrible butchering regime (the Khmer Rouge) ... we could not bring ourselves to co-sponsor."

BRIEFS

JAPAN EXPORT TARGET -- Thailand and Japan yesterday agreed to set Thailand's export target to Japan for next year at 31 billion baht, or nearly 20 percent over this year's 26 billion baht. This target agreement made during a meeting of the Thai-Japanese export groups will be officially signed by Thai Board of Trade President Somphop Sutsangkan and Chairman of Japan-Thailand Trade and Economic Committee (Johan Nomura), who will lead a trade team to Bangkok to attend the fourth Thailand-Japan joint trade and economic committee meeting between 6 and 10 December. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 8 Nov 83 BK]

HANOI CONDEMNS CHINA'S SLANDERS AGAINST SRV, USSR

BK141724 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Nov 83

[text] Annoyed and holding a grudge against the fine development of the Soviet-Vietnamese relationship since the signing of the USSR-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation, Beijing's propaganda machine has spared no effort to slander and distort the treaty, saying that it is a military pact as it contains provisions for military cooperation and that this is only a treaty of military alliance. China also claimed that the situation in Southeast Asia has been worsened and upset after the Soviet Union and Vietnam became a military alliance and that Vietnam has feverishly prepared for aggression and expansion in Indochina, provoked China, and attempted to encroach on China's territory.

After a look at the nine provisions of the Soviet-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation, sober-minded people will realize that this treaty is aimed at promoting the close and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and the fraternity between the two peoples.

How can this treaty be regarded as a military alliance, as one of its provisions clearly stipulates that this treaty does not aim to oppose any third country? Beijing considers the USSR-Vietnam treaty a threat to peace and security in Asia, but in fact it is the Beijing leadership that has attempted to set up a new military alliance to oppose peace and security in Asia and Southeast Asia.

It is still fresh in everybody's mind that Beijing has warmly received U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, let him inspect the Chinese Army's military exercises, and earnestly asked for U.S. modern weapons. Moreover, Beijing is encouraging the revival of militarism in Japan and approves the plan to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, threatening the security of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and causing tension throughout the world.

Beijing's propaganda machine went to lengths to say that after the signing of the USSR-Vietnam treaty, the situation in Southeast Asia has become greatly upset. In fact, at the very time of the signing of this treaty, the Beijing leadership had urged the genocidal Pol Pot troops to intensify their armed attacks on Vietnam's southwestern border provinces while mustering nearly 1 million Chinese troops close to the Vietnamese territory, and claiming that Vietnam provoked China.

Having undergone more than more than 30 years of war, the Vietnamese people once again had to take up arms to repulse the two wars of aggression waged by the Beijing leadership and help the Kampuchean revolution to overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

Not resigning themselves to failure, the Chinese leadership continued assisting the Pol Pot remnants and used Thai territory as a base against the Kampuchean revolution. They even massed several divisions close to the northern Vietnamese border and conducted provocative and sabotage activities against Vietnam. They refused Vietnam's proposals for the normalization of relations between the two countries and tried all means to prevent the trend of dialogue between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. Having no conditions to wage new aggression, Beijing is conducting a many-sided war of sabotage against the three Indochinese countries.

The betrayal of the Beijing leadership who collude with the United States against the three Indochinese countries is the most noticeable and serious feature in the situation in Southeast Asia over the past 5 years, endangering peace and security in the region.

It is common knowledge that the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation is a new step in the development of the relations between the two fraternal socialist countries. While the Chinese leadership cut off aid, withdrew their specialists, and conducted an aggression against Vietnam, the Soviet Union wholeheartedly assisted Vietnam in economic rehabilitation and socialist construction.

The Soviet Union has helped Vietnam build more than 200 important projects, including the Thang Long Bridge, which were suspended by China. Vietnam and the Soviet Union have just signed a long-term program on the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. The solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union are suitable to the development of the socialist community. This is the cooperation between two independent and sovereign countries which share a common goal: to successfully build socialism.

The Beijing leadership openly denied the existence of the socialist community in the world, considering imperialism and developed capitalist countries their allies. They even shared the same immediate and long-term strategic interests with U.S. imperialism, and supported the U.S. armed buildup and its deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe. For this reason, the aim of the distortions and slanders against the Vietnam-USSR relationship is to mislead world public opinion and the Chinese people on their reactionary policy.

Article 6 of the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation stipulates: If one of the two countries is attacked or threatened to be attacked, the two sides will exchange opinions with each other to rule out that threat and take effective measures to ensure peace and security of the two countries.

This article completely conforms to the international law. However, the reactionary Chinese leadership feels extremely angry as it does not allow them to freely invade Vietnam without being duly punished. That is why they are trying to distort the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation. But people of conscience in China and the world never believe such a fabrication.

CUBAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

OW121617 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 12 -- A delegation of the Cuban Ministry for Foreign Affairs led by its Vice Minister Pelegrin Torras de la Luz visited Vietnam from November 8-12, at the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

While here, the delegation called at some economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

The delegation was received by Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, minister for foreign affairs, it also held talks with a delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry for Foreign Affairs led by Vice Minister Hoang Anh Tuan.

The two delegations exchanged views on the Vietnamese-Cuban relations, on practical measures to promote the cooperation between the two ministries, and on international and regional issues of mutual interest. They were unanimous in all questions discussed.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, fraternal friendship and solidarity.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS ALBANIA

OW11604 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 11 -- "We would like to develop the relations between our two countries in all fields for our mutual benefit. In the future, our two countries will cooperate with each other more closely." This statement was made by Manush Myftiu, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of Albania, while receiving a delegation of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry led by Vice-Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau in Tirana on November 9. The delegation was also received by Albanian Foreign Minister Reiz Malile.

It held talks with an Albanian Foreign Ministry delegation led by Vice-Foreign Minister Sokrat Plaka. The two sides informed each other of the national construction and defence in their respective countries, and exchanged views on international and regional issues of common concern. They expressed satisfaction at the development of the relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries, and reaffirmed their aspiration for further promoting the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries and the two foreign ministries.

The Vietnamese guests called at the history museum, the exhibition of national economic achievements, and economic and cultural institutions in Tirana, and toured some provinces. They left Tirana Thursday.

LE DUAN, OTHERS GREET ANGOLA'S NATIONAL DAY

OW101640 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 10 -- Vietnamese leaders today extended their warmest greetings to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Party of Labour and of the People's Republic of Angola [ARD] on the eighth independence day of the ARD (Nov 11). The congratulatory message was jointly sent by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Truong Chinh, president of the State Council, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

It says: "Over the past years, under the leadership of the MPLA-Party of Labour headed by yourself, the Angolan people have overcome many difficulties and trials, and obtained important achievements in material construction and defence. We fully sympathise with the Angolan people who are coping with aggressive schemes and acts of the South African racists abetted and backed by imperialism, especially their sabotage activities and invasions against Angola recently.

"We greatly rejoice at the achievements made by the fraternal army and people of Angola in the defence of their national security sovereignty. Together with Angola's positive foreign policy, these achievements have constantly enhanced the role and prestige of the People's Republic of Angola in Africa, in the Nonaligned Movement and in the world.

"A close comrade-in-arms of the Angolan people, the Vietnamese people reiterate their militant solidarity with and strong support for the Angolan revolution and sincerely wish the fraternal Angolan people many new and still bigger successes in the construction and defence of their country."

"May the militant solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries constantly consolidate and develop," the message added.

TAP CHI CONG SAN ON SOCIOECONOMIC TASKS

BK080825 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Sep 83, pp 15-22

[Article by Nguyen Duc Binh: "Ideology, Organization, and the Economy" -- capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] In the party Central Committee's fourth plenum, the urgent ideological and organizational issues related to the implementation of immediate socioeconomic tasks were mentioned.

"In implementing this plenum resolution we must meet the requirements of intensively unifying will and action and of enhancing singlemindedness within the party on the basis of enhancing the revolutionary knowledge, ideology, quality, and ethics of cadres and party members in order to create new and even more vigorous changes in all aspects of the revolutionary mass movement beginning the end of 1983.

"It is necessary to use generally and combine closely all the ideological, organizational, and economic measures in order to fulfill these requirements." [Footnote: CPV Central Committee's fourth plenum resolution]

In this article, we strive mainly from the standpoint of the ideological task to clarify the relationship between this task and the economic task so as to help thoroughly understand and victoriously implement the party Central Committee's fourth plenum resolutions.

The main characteristic, vitality, and effectiveness of the ideological task lies in its close combination and organic unification with the economic and organizational tasks. This can be said a MAJOR GENERAL REVIEW and a major lesson derived from the fruitful experiences accumulated over the past. This is simultaneously A FUNDAMENTAL VIEWPOINT AND A BASIC GUIDELINE for renovating the method of exercising leadership, providing guidance, and implementing the ideological task. Such combination and unification, if achieved, is a fundamental guarantee for fulfilling well not only the ideological task but also the economic and organizational tasks. Only by achieving such a combination and unification can we turn the guideline "THE IDEOLOGICAL TASK IS PERFORMED BY THE ENTIRE PARTY" into reality, otherwise, this guideline remains a slogan.

The issue raised in the fourth plenum resolution is that ideology will not be separated from the economy and organization but it must be included in the economy, derived from the economy, and directed toward the economy. It must be combined closely with all the economic activities and, at the same time, with the organizational operations.

Such a way of raising the question not only is practical from the realistic viewpoint, but theoretically also reflects the profound viewpoint of dialectical materialism on the relationship and mutual effect between ideology and the economy and organization. As a result, it is clear that the ideological task no longer is the exclusive task of the propaganda and training committee and ideologists but the duty of all party members and even leaders and economic managers.

In raising the question, the fourth plenum resolution reflects an extremely important principle, a principle characteristic of the nature of the ideological task. This is THE UNIFICATION BETWEEN THOUGHT AND ACTION, THEORY AND PRACTICE, AND WORDS AND DEEDS. Regrettably, we have not performed this correctly. The major shortcoming in the ideological task lies mainly in our disassociation with life. As a result, our task lacks sharpness, militancy, quality, and effectiveness. A rather prevailing phenomena that should be overcome is separation of theory from practice and vice versa. We talk a lot but do very little or nothing, we say one thing and do another, or we perform badly but report all is good.

The unification of the three ideological, organizational, and economic tasks is of the nature of an objective law. We must therefore have uniform and general viewpoints on the ideological, economic, and organizational activities so as to ensure effective party leadership and guidance control over all tasks as well as each aspect of the tasks. We have long failed to do so. The following few examples alone can reveal that we have normally separated these aspects one from another and have even placed them in opposition. In assessing the current situation, some people say that the economic life cannot be improved because of poor ideological task performance while others say it is impossible to fulfill the ideological task well in such a difficult economic life. The separation of the ideological task from the economic task is manifested by the lack of economic contents in the ideological task that has not stemmed adequately from the real economic situation and has not adhered to the economic duties, targets, policies, and guidelines of the state and party in the immediate future course of the transitional period. Conversely, in implementing our economic task, we normally fail to pay attention to the ideological contents and the political viewpoints and to take interest in the social, political, and ideological results.

Previously, we at times implemented our ideological task almost separately from the organizational and economic tasks. In some localities, the ideological task was intensified to the point that the task was apparently believed to be able to resolve everything.

Realities in life over the past few years have taught us. In the domain of socialist construction, we have seen that ideology must be essentially linked to the economy; that after all consideration, the economic motives are decisive and that the ideological task must be aimed at detecting and clarifying these economic motives based on the correct, revolutionary, and scientific ideological viewpoints so as to stir up the long undetected ideological strength. The ideological task must turn economic motives into spiritual strength that is in turn transformed into material force to promote the economic activities. In this regard, our ideological, theoretical, and economic propaganda tasks and our mass communications media in the past few years have progressed well. We have done quite a lot of work and have actually made positive contributions to creating new changes in the economy. Nevertheless, these achievements in the ideological task are only a start and we should continue to struggle even harder along this line.

In addressing the economy and economic activities here, we want to encompass many aspects of the economy ranging from the objective economic conditions and the economic relations, requirements, interests, and laws to the economic duties, objectives, policies, and systems and the realistic economic operations. The ideological task would possess neither vitality nor effectiveness if it were emancipated from these factors. With respect to the ideological task, these factors play the role of either a base, an impetus, a starting point, a scope, a viewpoint, a guideline, a target, or a combination measure. Ideology can only bear some positive effect on the economy mainly when it stems from the economy, correctly reflects the economy, and is combined closely with the organizational task.

THE ECONOMY IS BY NATURE A SOURCE OF IDEOLOGICAL STRENGTH. The economic realities generate ideology. The mission of the ideological task is to give the masses some knowledge concerning the objective development laws of society, to oppose the influence of capitalist and nonproletarian ideologies, to make the masses thoroughly understand the party lines and policies, and to mobilize the masses to participate actively in all social processes and real revolutionary activities in the people's interest. If all of these can be achieved in reality, the ideological activities will find a firm base of support in the very socioeconomic processes and in the results and achievements of these processes. Not only the ideological task alone but also the development and achievements of realistic socialism will bring about great political, ideological and moral results.

There are ideological problems that cannot be resolved by the ideological tasks alone but must be resolved by the economic and organizational measures simultaneously. The problems of jobless workers and factories without materials, raw materials, and energy to operate cannot be resolved simply by the ideological task. Evidently, no economic duties can be achieved by themselves without the positive effect of the ideological task. As a result, the active role of ideology must be fully developed. However, ideology can be turned into material force and steadily consolidated only when it is rooted in the economy and ensured by the organization of some economic bases.

The party Central Committee's (fourth tenure) sixth plenum made a very important observation that led to a change in our policy: "Workers are not enthusiastic in productive labor." As the new viewpoints and the new management policies and systems have paid proper attention to workers' interests, the labor movement for agricultural and industrial production has definitely progressed over the past few years and has considerably contributed to reducing the economic and livelihood difficulties. It is clear that a correct economic policy and system can by itself create great ideological and moral strength, stirring up an entire movement.

The reverse side of the problem is of course also true. Ideology would suffer very bad and major consequences if we committed mistakes in our economic policies and systems. For example, if the correct aspect of Decision No 25/CP has borne some extremely positive effects on both the economy and ideology, its loopholes have caused no small a damage to not only the economy but also ideology, as we all know. Moreover, economic losses can be normally calculated in money while ideological losses together with all their immediate and distant and direct and indirect consequences are incalculable.

Once the economic systems, objectives, and policies have been erroneous, there will be no more conditions for implementing the ideological task well. For example, if we increase retail sale prices before increasing the wholesale prices of production means by 10 times while always explaining that such an increase does not affect retail sale prices, how can people accept it? A mistake in the economic task not only will deprive us of conditions for implementing the ideological task well, but will by itself also destroy good ideologies, causing ideological confusion and deviation and creating good fomenting grounds for bad ideologies. If "the three interests," "the three-part plan," and so forth are implemented in a too widespread manner without being closely guided and guaranteed by appropriate conditions, not only will disturbances occur in the economic field but also negativism will affect the ideological domain. Truly speaking, A MISTAKE IN THE ECONOMIC TASK BY ITSELF REFLECTS AN IDEOLOGICAL ERROR. Ideology per se is not something abstract which exists purely in a separate kingdom. Ideology is manifested by its material and economic existence. The deterioration and erosion of the state-run and collective economy in a locality indicates a decline in socialist ideology. It materially manifests the deterioration and erosion of socialist ideology itself. Not only the ideological agencies but primarily the economic agencies, the entire party, and all echelons and sectors would be held responsible for allowing such a situation to occur.

As stated above, we have understood for years now that in addition to the ideological impetus there is another stimulus that is more underlying among all the stimuli: the economic interests. Implementing the economy, it is impossible not to pay attention to the economic interests, to disregard the economic conditions, and to calculate the economic results. THESE POINTS HAVE BEEN SO FAR AFFIRMED AND MUST BE ASSERTED EVEN MORE STRONGLY. WE MUST CONTINUE TO OPPOSE THE VIEWPOINTS OF SUBJECTIVE IDEALISM AND INTELLECTUALISM IN PRACTICALLY LEADING THE ECONOMY. We must always oppose inertia resulting from the habitual practices during the time when everything was subsidized. We must resolutely engage in economic accountability and socialist business by carefully computing losses and profits. This is one aspect and the very fundamental one.

Moreover, it is impossible to ignore the situation in which another extremist tendency appears when the role of economic interests and levers has been recognized: The tendency to acknowledge only the economic factors and to definitely belittle the role of ideology and politics. In fact, there have been cases of these or those localities which might gain economically but lose ideologically, win a component but lose a whole, get immediate profit but suffer great loss in the long run, obtain obvious results but stand at variance with the set goals and fundamental principles, or acquire wealth but fail to succeed in improving production relations and winning people.

It is necessary to make production spring forth in order to get much wealth. Only with wealth can we speak of resolving workers' livelihood problems. This is an order of the day in today's life. We cannot think otherwise since the scientific socialism we are building differs from "austere socialism" and "ethical socialism." Nevertheless, it is mainly because of genuine socialism that we cannot help TAKING INTEREST IN THE CLASS BACKGROUND OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS TO KNOW HOW AND WITH WHAT THEY HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURED AND, FINALLY, HOW THEY ARE DISTRIBUTED AND TO WHOM.

Faced with serious economic and livelihood problems, some comrades have raised this question: EITHER WE WANT MUCH WEALTH AND WE MUST LET PRODUCTION SPRING FORTH; THEN, WE MUST BOLDLY ACCEPT THE INEVITABLE NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES; or IF WE WANT TO KEEP THE SOCIETY HEALTHY AND WHOLESOME, WE MUST "TIE OUR HANDS AND FEET" AND STAY PUT. As communists, we HAVE OUR OWN PRINCIPLES; why should we pose ourselves in such a deadlock position? The problem is not to sacrifice this for that but mainly to fulfill both requirements by all means: TO PRODUCE MORE ASSETS EVERY DAY AND TO SIMULTANEOUSLY MAKE PEOPLE AND PRODUCTION RELATIONS INCREASINGLY BETTER. IN ORDER TO DO SO, WE MUST CORRECTLY SETTLE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IDEOLOGY AND THE ECONOMY AND THE ECONOMY WITH POLITICS ON THE BASIS OF THE MARXIST VIEWPOINT AND THE WORKING CLASS STAND. Deviating from this viewpoint and stand, we cannot avoid falling into EITHER subjective idealism and intellectualism OR pragmatism, a selfish and short-sighted economic doctrine.

Of these two erroneous trends, the second seems to develop seriously in some places. This is a harmful manifestation of rightist thinking that must necessarily be opposed. It is really a mistake, A PRINCIPLED MISTAKE, when dealing with the economic and livelihood problems to see interests only partially and not in whole, the immediate and not fundamental and long-term profits, and the economic and not social aspects; to talk about production forces without paying any attention to production relations; to run after the market system and neglect the state plans; to take into account only the economic results and not the ideological, political, and educational results; and to consider only things and not persons. It is really opportune and useful to recall here Lenin's famous controversial point: "Politics is a condensed manifestation of economics," and "it is impossible for politics not to occupy the first position as regard to economics," and "without a correct political stand, a given class cannot firmly maintain its domination AND IS THEREFORE unable to fulfill its tasks IN PRODUCTION. [Footnote: V.I. Lenin: Complete Book, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1979, Volume 42, pp 349-350] The ideological task must ensure this correct political and economic relationship, establish socialist ideological system, resolutely oppose capitalism and other nonproletarian ideologies, and lead the economic activities correctly along the socialist line.

Speaking politics in our country now basically means the general and economic lines of our party. It is first of all about firmly grasping proletarian dictatorship, developing the laboring people's collective mastery, the three revolutions, and the "who will defeat whom" struggle between the capitalist and proletarian classes and between the capitalist and socialist paths.

This struggle is linked closely to the struggle against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. The shortcomings which our party has pointed out such as failure to combine transformation closely with construction; to positively conduct the socialist transformation of agriculture, private capitalist traders and industrialists, craftsmen, artisans, and small merchants; to attentively consolidate and develop the state-run economy; to establish and manage the collective economy; to implement scrupulously the principle of state monopoly in foreign trade; to conduct inventory and exercise control in a proper manner; to observe state law; to observe market management and the struggle on the ideological, cultural, and artistic fronts; and to severely punish exploiters, speculators, smugglers, and dishonest businessmen. All of these shortcomings are in fact expressions of alienation from the party's ideological and political viewpoints. Such alienation has been one of the main factors that led to recent deviation, trouble, and confusion in the economic activities.

Noteworthy is that the tendency toward economism is generating and fostering selfish, narrow-minded and pragmatic psychologies, affecting even a large segment of our basic masses of all strata.

Our country's young working class now badly needs education in the spirit of socialist collective mastery. It badly needs support to raise its thinking and knowledge to a proper level in line with its position and role as the ruling class of the state. However, at present, the unauthorized manipulations to improve livelihood and the casual application of the various policies on wages and bonuses have created many excessive gaps and irregularities in the levels of income among various components and domains. The working class is becoming divided and affected by the psychology of a guild and by unionism.

Some youths are heavily affected by a money-minded psychology. They pursue a hedonistic, and base lifestyle disregarding socialist ideals, ambitions, and ethics. We all know that what is called apoliticizing and de-ideologizing youths of all strata constitutes the very dangerous and deceitful maneuver often used by the capitalist and imperialist propaganda machinery to drive youths into capitalist politics and onto the anticommunists and antisocialist line.

The most serious causes of concern now are the tendencies of economism, pragmatism, and profiteerism which are eroding the ideology of no small a number of cadres and party members, including some higher than low-ranking cadres. We cannot help paying attention to the situation in which THE IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND LEVEL WITHIN THE PARTY HAS TENDED TO DECLINE OVER THE PAST FEW YEARS. Some party members and cadres and even some party organizations as a whole have thought of and dealt with matters of "interest" just like ordinary people and, at times, even worse. Some party organizations, leaders, and factories' managing cadres have begun to increase wages and bonuses without limit and have illegally withheld manufactured products for "internal distribution," "barter," or "sales" in order to improve "workers' living condition." Some administrative and professional agencies have resorted to several unauthorized means including unauthorized trade in order to seek "the three interests." Generally speaking, in some party organizations the demands for ideology, revolutionary zeal and ethical quality seem to be no longer raised. Such subjects as communist ideals, party character, the principled nature of the party, the working class stand, communist ethics, self-criticism and criticism, and anti-individualism are rarely mentioned.

It is clear that at present our duty in implementing the ideological task has two aspects: On the one hand, we have TO INTENSIFY THE ECONOMIC PROPAGANDA TO EDUCATE cadres, party members, and large segments of the masses and to accelerate the basic and systematic formation of SOCIALIST ECONOMIC THINKING AND SOCIALIST ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT ABILITY, primarily for leading and management cadres.

This duty is extremely important and urgent due to the revolutionary realities and since we have long neglected and failed to do it properly. On the other hand, we should resolutely struggle AGAINST ALL DEVIATIONS CHARACTERIZED BY PRAGMATISM AND ECONOMISM. In performing the economic task, it is necessary to TAKE STRICT ACCOUNT OF NOT ONLY THE ECONOMIC RESULTS BUT ALSO THE EDUCATIONAL RESULTS AND TO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND LENIN'S CONCEPT OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLITICS AND ECONOMICS. In performing the economic task it is impossible not to pay attention to and meet the ideological requirements, and not to thoroughly understand the party's political viewpoints on the economic activities.

When saying that the ideological task must be linked closely to the economic activities, we already imply that THE IDEOLOGICAL TASK MUST BE NECESSARILY IMPLEMENTED ALONG WITH THE ORGANIZATIONAL TASK AND THAT THE THREE IDEOLOGICAL, ORGANIZATIONAL, AND ECONOMIC TASKS MUST BE COMBINED. The economic operations cannot be carried out if they are not organized in a certain way. The organizations defined by the objective -- the economy -- to be organized while it exerts a positive impact on the economy. While being controlled by ideology, the organization positively influences ideology. Experience shows that in the process of production, well organized labor activities are very important conditions to achieve high results and play a decisive role in dealing with the economic duties and developing moral and ideological life. The great economic and ideological results obtained under the various forms of contracts in agriculture, industry, and construction clearly testify to this point.

Conversely, sluggishness and trouble in the economic field as well as in the cultural and ideological fields in most cases stems mainly from the shortcomings and weaknesses in the organization and the organizational task. Experience has shown that we often have to begin with revamping the organization and the organizational task in order to remedy this situation. Sometimes, the key is a reassignment of cadres, a rearrangement of the machinery, an improvement of the managerial and operating task, the correct implementation of the democratic centralization principle, or a guarantee for strict enforcement of the systems of responsibility, organization, and discipline.

The relationship among ideology, organization, and the economy is clearly manifested in such mass movements as the movements for socialist emulation and thrifty practice. In campaigning for emulation as well as thrifty practices, if we do not closely combine the three ideological, organizational, and economic measures, our campaign will be finally empty and of no avail. Irrigation work, production of export items, and so forth can become a movement yielding expected results only if we know how to uniformly consider the economic, ideological, and organizational factors.

The revolutionary mass movement to build socialism differs from the revolutionary mass movement in the national democratic revolution. In building socialism, if we want to have a revolutionary mass movement, in addition to the spiritual motive like that needed during the national democratic revolution, we must also take into account the factor of material incentives, and the unification of the three interests of society, collectives, and individual workers. As for the organizational factor, it is always needed.

The use of economic levers and the combination of the three interests require correct ideological viewpoints and a detailed, careful, and principled organizational task. If the factor of material incentives is belittled, we will fall into idealism and illusionism. However, if this factor is absolutized and the task of political and ideological education is belittled, we will fall into narrow-minded economics and pragmatism. In the relationship among the three interests, priority should be given to the interests of society and collectives.

This does not mean that the interests of individual workers are secondary. The ideological aspect of combining the three interests LIES IN THE FACT THAT THE HAPPINESS AND FUTURE OF EACH INDIVIDUAL DECISIVELY DEPENDS ON THE INTERESTS OF SOCIETY AND COLLECTIVES AND ON THE ACTIVE AND SUCCESSFUL ACTIVITIES OF EACH AND ALL INDIVIDUAL WORKERS WHO ACT IN THE INTERESTS OF THE SOCIETY, COLLECTIVES, AND THEMSELVES. This principle is materialized and guaranteed by a correct and rational organization and becomes the MAIN MOTIVE for the revolutionary mass movements in building socialism.

If discipline is lacking in planning, production, and labor, we cannot guarantee ideological success in building the economy. The consolidation of discipline in these instances will considerably contribute to not only increasing the economic results but also toward bringing about great educational and ideological results. The party Central Committee's fourth plenum resolution pointed out that "the most urgent organizational problem now is to correctly and scrupulously implement THE PRINCIPLE OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALIZATION OF THE PARTY'S ACTIVITIES AND MANAGERIAL TASKS."

Strict implementation of this principle is the key to ensuring the dynamic, creative, and healthy development of economic activities in the right direction. It is also the key to ensuring the development of democracy and the strengthening of discipline, and, on this basis, to consolidate singlemindedness and the unity of will and action in the entire party, the whole system of proletarian dictatorship, and all sectors and echelons. In its turn, this unity of mind, will, and action will be the decisive factor guaranteeing success for our party and people in overcoming the immediate difficulties and advancing toward greater victories on the economic as well as other fronts in building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

SOCIOECONOMIC STRATEGY COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

OW120751 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 12 -- A committee for the study of socio-economic strategy has been set up by a decision of the Council of Ministers signed on November 7.

The committee, headed by Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, includes To Huu, Vo Van Kiet, Do Muoi, Nguyen Lam, Vo Nguyen Giap, Tran Quynh, Nguyen Duy Trinh and Nguyen Van Tran. It has the task of guiding and mobilizing government institutions and all levels of their administration to conduct research programs and compound the results of their studies and submit them to the Council of Ministers.

The long-term planning institute of the State Commission for Planning is the permanent working body of the committee placed under its direct leadership.

The socio-economic strategy encompasses economy, ideology, culture and science and technology. It will be worked out on the basis of the general line, the economic policies as well as the major undertakings laid down by the 4th and 5th congresses of the party, the results of surveys, analyses, and evaluations of the natural, economic and social potentials, of forecasts on economic, social, scientific and technical advances and also of the prospects for economic, scientific and technical cooperation with other countries.

The decision said that the State Commission for Planning plays the key role in the working out of the socio-economic strategy. It called on all branches and localities to work out the orientations and tasks for their own long-term development programs and to actively contribute to the building of the economic strategy.

MALAYSIASTATEMENT ISSUED ON BORDER TALKS WITH INDONESIA

BK141508 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] The 12th meeting of the Indonesian-Malaysian General Border Committee has agreed to raise the level of cooperation to overcome the various problems faced by the two countries. They include problems in political, economic, social, cultural, and security matters. A joint statement issued at the end of this meeting today said the 13th meeting of the General Border Committee will be held in Indonesia at a date to be fixed later.

The Malaysian delegation to the meeting was led by the deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, while the Indonesian team was headed by the chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, General Tan Sri Benni Murdani.

Meanwhile, speaking at a news conference, Datuk Musa Hitam said the recruiting campaign by communist terrorists at the Malaysian-Indonesian border had not succeeded. He confirmed that troops of the two countries had intercepted early last year a directive calling for the comeback by the communist next year. The directive instructed traders to carry out an aggressive recruitment of new members to build up their strength and renew the communist guerrilla warfare at the common border.

COMMENTARY ON CANBERRA'S VIEW OF ASEAN ANNOYANCE

BK101451 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The latest outburst by Foreign Minister Mr Bill Hayden in the Australian parliament yesterday in reaction to ASEAN's displeasure of Canberra's refusal to cosponsor its resolution on the Kampuchean issue in the United Nations last month will only worsen matters further. In particular, he took exception to Singapore Foreign Minister Mr Dhanabalan's remark that Canberra was bending over backwards to please Vietnam. And in what is seen as a more personal attack, he said Mr Dhanabalan had taken it upon himself to say what the Thai Government should. [as heard] At the same time, obviously referring to Mr Bob Hawke's forthcoming visit to Thailand later this month, he said the Singapore foreign minister had created an intolerable set of conditions for the Australian prime minister.

There have also been reports that the envoys of the five ASEAN nations had been told that their governments' attitudes towards Australia over Kampuchea are unacceptable and this has been confirmed by the Malaysian foreign minister, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie.

Mr Bill Hayden's outburst, coming at this time, is most unfortunate as well as undiplomatic. The ASEAN foreign ministers decided in their meeting in Jakarta 3 days ago to wait for the outcome of Mr Bob Hawke's visit to Thailand before considering any further reaction, although prior to the meeting there had been speculation that ASEAN might decide to impose trade sanctions against Australia to show its displeasure in no uncertain terms.

Canberra should have taken this as a signal that ASEAN, despite all the rhetoric, has opted for flexibility over Australia's stand in the Kampuchean issue. Canberra either failed to see this or is deliberately hardening its line against ASEAN. It has also deliberately failed to appreciate ASEAN's position in the Kampuchean issue, for prior to its policy decision in the United Nations, Australia had already incurred the displeasure of the ASEAN states. This was over the resumption of aid to Vietnam soon after the present government came into power, made on the grounds that in so doing Vietnam would become less dependent on the Soviet Union for aid. The ASEAN states were

quick to respond to this. They feared that this would undermine their efforts to secure a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea for any aid could be used on the troops in Kampuchea. Subsequently Canberra backtracked and came out with the (?conjugation) that before any such aid was to be extended to Hanoi, it would first consult with the ASEAN nations. The current dispute between ASEAN and Australia over Canberra's refusal to cosponsor the ASEAN resolution in the United Nations, according to Malaysia's foreign minister, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, is on the principle of noninterference. Australia has condemned foreign intervention in Afghanistan and could do the same in Kampuchea. Besides this, the ASEAN states also feel that they have been let down by a country which they consider a friend.

In spite of Mr Bill Hayden's outburst in the Australian Parliament, there is still a mutual desire to arrive at some sort of accommodation to repair the damage in relations. It is to be hoped that Canberra will make the most of Mr Hawke's visit to Thailand as well as his meeting with Singapore Prime Minister Mr Lee Kuan Yew during the Commonwealth summit in New Delhi.

SINGAPORE

FOREIGN MINISTRY RESPONDS TO AUSTRALIAN CHARGES

BK121458 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has expressed its disappointment at the stand taken by the Australian Government in handling the differences between ASEAN and Australia over the Cambodian question. The ministry said this in a reply today to a note from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs to the Singapore High Commission in Canberra last Wednesday concerning statements by the foreign minister, Mr S. Dhanabalan.

The ministry says it is particularly disappointed at the manner and substance of the Australian official reaction to press statements attributed to Mr Dhanabalan. The ministry says policy differences can only be aggravated by the use of tactics normally reserved for extreme exigencies. The ministry regrets that based solely on [word indistinct] published in the AGE and other newspapers, the Australian Government had noted serious criticism and unwarranted caricatures in the Australian Parliament of the Singapore foreign minister's press statements. It is particularly a matter of regret that there had been no prior attempt to seek direct information from available channels before highly intensive statements were made in the Australian Parliament.

The ministry said it is quite proper for one government to express its views and (?hopes) of another government. Had clarification been [word indistinct] in the face of the Singapore ministry statement, it would have been apparent that those statements do not, as alleged, set preconditions for the Australian prime minister's visit to Thailand. The ministry said that at the meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers in Jakarta last Monday, it was decided to postpone consideration of the resumption of the ASEAN-Australia meeting until after Prime Minister Bob Hawke's visit to Bangkok. This decision was taken in light of the Australian prime minister's statement in Parliament on the 1st of this month that he would discuss the issue when he visits Thailand. The ministry said the implication of the ASEAN decision should be clear. The ministry also said the heads of missions of the ASEAN countries in Canberra were called to the Department of Foreign Affairs last Tuesday. At the meeting there were veiled threats that Australian aid projects to ASEAN may be canceled and the warning that the media should not be manipulated.

The ministry said it wishes to express its concern and cannot accept such action. It goes on to say that as both ASEAN and Australia are independent parties, it is assumed that each would act in its own accord. As both ASEAN and Australia are also close and familiar friends, they have been quite open in expressing their views sometimes in a rebuffed stand. Wrong decisions have in this instance been made in hasty reaction to press account. The ministry's reply was sent to the Australian High Commission. The ministry says it has released the contents of the reply because both the Australian note and the reply are not classified and the matter has become one of public controversy.

MINISTER RESPONDS TO U.S. CONGRESS RESOLUTION

HK150048 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez asserted yesterday that Filipinos are capable of holding free, honest, and democratic elections without American intervention. Perez declared this in response to the U.S. congressional resolution calling for clean and honest elections in May next year. Minister Perez reminded the Americans that the Philippines was already a democratic republic with an elected assembly of representatives before the Americans came here.

Perez assailed the U.S. resolution in his address before the Rotary Club of Los Bagnos, Laguna.

The U.S. resolution was authored by Representative Steven Solarz, who is known for his anti-Filipino stand.

MARCOS CHARGES TOP BUSINESSMEN WITH SMUGGLING

OW141457 Hong Kong AFP in English 1228 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Manila, Nov 14 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today made good his threat yesterday by ordering the filing of criminal charges against 33 persons accused of smuggling and dollar salting, including a top opposition figure and four textile mill presidents.

A statement from the presidential palace said Customs Commissioner Ramon Farolan, on orders from Mr Marcos, had filed the charges which are punishable by prison terms of 12 to 20 years and a 50,000-peso (3,600 dollar) fine. Among those charged was the former secretary of finance as well as Senator Dominador Aytona who is now chairman of the board of Alliance Textile Mills. He is also the financial expert of the 12-party umbrella opposition group United Nationalist Democratic Organization headed by former Senator Salvador Laurel.

The president of the Textile Mills Association of the Philippines, Ramon Siy, who is also chairman and president of UNISOL and Solid Mills Textile Corporation, also faces the same charges.

The other big names in the charge list include Emilio Ong san, president of Alliance; Armando Padilla, president of Filknit Garments Corp.; James Dy, president of Mabuhay Textile Mills, and Philip Ang, executive vice-president of UNISOL.

Mr Farolan said the charges are the result of "several months of investigation by customs agents and involved hundreds of millions of pesos (dollars) that have either been taxes not paid or dollars hidden abroad as a result of overvaluation of imports or undervaluation of exports." He added that the charges against the 33 today brought to 97 the total of persons accused in court of those crimes this year.

PRESIDENT ORDERS MORE AUSTERITY MEASURES

OW111301 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] The government will implement added austerity measures to ease the current financial difficulties and further cut the budgetary deficit to 6.5 billion pesos. On orders of the president, all ministries, agencies, and offices of government should minimize operational costs, such as the purchase of new furniture, fixtures, equipment, vehicles, office supplies, and other expenses. There will also be no hiring of casual personnel, contractual employees and consultants.

The president has also banned the holding of national conventions, meetings, and conferences. The president directed the cabinet to reduce infrastructure expenditures by 15 percent. Meanwhile, the 1984 Manila International Film Festival is canceled. The first lady, founding chairman of the film center of the Philippines announced this today, in view of the current economic situation and in line with the government's program of austerity. Mrs Marcos said the decision to cancel the filmfest was made as early as last month after a meeting with the film festival group.

OFFICIAL CALLS ECONOMIC TROUBLES TEMPORARY

OW141151 Tokyo KYODO in English 074 14 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 14 KYODO -- Edgardo Tordesillas, deputy minister of trade and industry of the Philippines, Monday said that current financial crisis in his country is a temporary problem and he is confident that the problem will be solved soon.

Tordesillas made the remark at a press conference by the ASEAN-Japan investment symposium which started at a Tokyo hotel.

The deputy minister denied press reports that American private institutions are withdrawing capital investment from the Philippines in the emerging financial crisis in the wake of the political turmoil following the killing of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

"There were cases that local offices were closed because they did not perform as expected initially, and a joint project was canceled on mutual agreement by local partners of the United States and the Philippines," he said.

He confirmed that capital outflow from his country amounted to 1.3 billion dollars in the first nine months of this year, but emphasized that the amount included those resulting from non-renewal of credit lines by foreign institutions.

Tordesillas, also vice-chairman of the board of investment, said that the Philippines can attract foreign investment by restructuring industry and finance policies.

He stressed that investors seeking short-term profits will hardly reach their goals, but he understands that investors are setting their target several years ahead. He said, "I am optimistic in the future of our economy."

THAILAND WILLING TO HELP RELIEVE ECONOMIC CRISIS

OW121329 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Thailand has assured the president that it is willing to extend assistance to the Philippines to help meet its current economic problems.

Acting Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes relayed Thailand's assurance to the president in a report on the results of a recent ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Jakarta. Collantes also reported on the statement of Indonesian President Suharto that a problem of any ASEAN member is a concern of all.

The president and Collantes met this morning at Malacanang following a mass and a luncheon on the occasion of the birthday of Mrs Imee Marcos Monotoc. Collantes told the president that it is now up to ASEAN economic ministers to discuss what economic assistance can be extended to a member nation that is in economic distress.

LAYA OPTIMISTIC OVER REQUEST FOR IMF LOANS

HK120856 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Central Bank Governor Jaime Laya said yesterday he expected the International Monetary Fund would approve shortly the Philippines' request for some \$600 million. An IMF team left Manila yesterday after talks with Philippine officials on the standby credits totalling about \$636 million. Laya said IMF approval would enable the Philippines to obtain financing to meet import requirements and get relief from payment of loans due other governments.

Businessmen Assured of Credit

OW121327 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Local and foreign businessmen are assured that more credit will soon be available to the private sector to maintain the country's economic growth.

A delegation led by Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Central Bank's Jaime Laya is leaving shortly for New York to continue ongoing negotiations with the international monetary, banking and financial institutions. The Philippine delegation will seek more liberal credit terms, infusion of new funds, and trade facility commitments from 350 banks.

In the meantime, the president has disclosed that the Central Bank has to restrict credit to ease inflationary pressures and to dampen imports. According to the president, the Central Bank would also have to increase the reserve requirement of commercial banks and to require collaterals for advances to restrict credit.

PROTEST RALLY ACCOMPANIES GALMAN FUNERAL

OW111253 Quezon City RPM Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Rolando Galman, the alleged assassin of former senator Benigno Aquino Jr, was laid to rest today following a funeral procession from the (Tres Amigo) funeral parlor through the main streets of Makati and finally ending at the Manila Memorial Park in Parangue.

Opposition elements joined the funeral procession to stage another protest rally complete with confetti, placards, and yellow ribbons. Galman was buried some two blocks away from the tomb of Aquino. Galman was buried more than 2 months after the assassination of Aquino at the Manila International Airport.

AQUINO SLAYING PANEL AGREES ON PROCEDURE

OW121439 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] The Agrava factfinding board has agreed to a game plan in the investigation of the Aquino assassination. As bared by General Counsel (Andre Nalvasa), the plan is to proceed chronologically in the investigation. According to (Nalvasa), there will be deviations from this strategy only if the board decides to highlight certain events. Jose Carlos has more.

[Begin recording] [Carlos] Next Wednesday, the board will wrap up the testimonies of Mrs Saturnina Galman, mother of Rolando Galman, the alleged assassin of Aquino, and her daughter Marilyn.

General Counsel (Andre Nalvasa) said the board held an advance hearing for Mrs Galman, which began with the identification of the body of her son, to avoid a need to exhume the corpse in the future. He said about 150 witnesses listed in the military report will appear before the board.

However, the board will not limit witnesses cited by the military. There will be others, he said, and so far about 10 persons have voluntarily approached the board to testify. In an interview with KBS [Kanlaon Broadcasting System] (Nalvasa) denied the board is deliberately delaying the investigation.

[Begin Nalvasa videorecording] It had been in existence for how long? Maybe 2 weeks, no? All right, now I've been appointed general counsel, I've been general counsel for only about 10 days now, I'd say. Then, I'm happy to say that within a period of 10 days, I have been able to come up with a game plan, which has been refined by by deputies. That game plan has been finally approved by the board. So, I thought I don't think that there is any justification to ascribe any delay to the board. Assuming that there is a delay, certainly it's not the intention of the board or of the counsel to cause that. We want to finish this as soon as possible and get back to our normal activities [laughter] as soon as possible. [end videorecording]

[Carlos] At this time, (Nalvasa) pointed out, his legal staff are preparing subpoenas, and subpoenas duces tecum to require the appearance of witnesses and submission of documents to the board. He said they are also preparing letters addressed to government agencies and to various embassies here, requesting a copy of videotapes their respective television stations may have with regard to the Aquino assassination. [end recording]

FORMER CONGRESSMAN RETURNS FROM U.S. SELF-EXILE

OW111704 Quezon City PRN Television Network in English 1300 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Former Congressman (John Osmenia) is back in Cebu. The former Cebu congressman returned after 10 years of self-exile in the United States.

Talking to newsmen after his arrival in Cebu city, (John Osmenia) said he would like to do his share in next year's Batasan polls to help the cause of the opposition. He did not give much stress on his own candidacy but rather he said he wished to see the opposition united in the political battle ahead. He said of being divided because of all the opposition leaders wanted to become candidates. [sentence as heard]

MARCOS WARNS SCHOOLTEACHERS AGAINST STRIKING

HK120853 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] President Marcos yesterday met with representatives of public schoolteachers. He assured them that the government is exerting efforts to solve their problems, but he warned the teachers against staging strikes to press their demands for better pay. The chief executive reminded them that such acts constitute a violation of the constitution and the civil service law. He also said that it will only add to false projections on instability in the country. The president stressed these points before representatives of various public schoolteachers' associations who called on him in Malacanang.

In his candid talk with the teachers, the president said that the government has been protecting their interests and will continue to do so, but he said the government is not in a position to grant their demands because of financial and economic crises. The president pointed out that if negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and other bank creditors fail, the Philippines will not be able to pay its debts, will not be able to import essential commodities, and will not be able to pay salaries.

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